

NEGROES ORDERED FROM AUTO SHOW

C. Bernard Nichols, District Manager of the Pilgrim Health & Life Insurance Company, is indignant over treatment received at an automobile show Saturday, April 2. Not only were Mr. Nichols and his companion ordered from the showroom, but they were also referred to as "boys."

Mr. Nichols makes substantially this statement: *4-9-32*

"Saturday afternoon, April 2, I visited an automobile show at the Municipal Auditorium in company with Prof. C. G. McGregor. I entered the room and was talking with a salesman when an officer walked up and said, 'Boys, you will have to leave this room, this is not your day.' We left without further persuasion."

"I have visited automobile shows before in the city auditorium. I have never had any one to object to my seeing merchandise that was on display for sale."

"This bit of information on the part of General Motor Corporation makes me feel that the distributors in this vicinity have no respect for and do not appreciate the business of the Negroes. I feel that the Negroes of Birmingham, Alabama, and the Negroes of the world should know this story. I am passing it on to you with a copy of a letter written to the General Motor Corporation."

Mr. Nichols on April 4 addressed a letter to the General Motor Corporation, Detroit, Michigan. Here is what he says:

P. O. Box 569,
Birmingham, Alabama,
April 4, 1932.

General Motor Corporation,
Detroit, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

We, the colored citizens of Birmingham, Alabama feel very keenly the fact that your dealers and distributors of Birmingham, Alabama, refused to allow us to see the automobile show given in the city of Birmingham by you, along with other citizens.

I visited your show Saturday afternoon and was told by a policeman

that Negroes were not allowed to see the show on that day.

While our patronage may not be as great as that of other races, we feel that we have given patronage enough for consideration along with other races. We feel it our duty to call your attention to this fact; that if this is the policy of General Motor Corporation, we will strive to patronize those who appreciate our patronage more. I sincerely hope this is a local condition and not the policy of this great corporation.

Respectfully,
C. BERNARD NICHOLS,
Dist. Mgr., The Pilgrim Health & Life Ins. Co.

CBN:B
Such an incident must be very disappointing to the Negro people of the City of Birmingham, and it is doubted that such a policy will be generally approved by other races of this community.

PROTEST SENT TO DETROIT

4-16-32

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Apr. 14 — Declaring that they never authorized the exclusion of Negroes nor had any knowledge of such a practice existing, local officials of the General Motors Corporation extended special invitations to colored customers and apologized for any offenses which had been made to them.

The trouble started when prominent colored citizens, who spend thousands of dollars yearly on General Motors cars, were advised by a policeman that "Negroes would not be allowed to see the Auto Show," here, Saturday. This act caused a wave of resentment, and the following letter was sent to the General Motors headquarters in Detroit:

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Respectfully,
C. BERNARD NICHOLS,
District Manager,
The Pilgrim Health & Life Ins. Co.

Mr. Nichols stated that he and Professor C. G. McGregor had visited the show and were talking to a salesman when an officer approached them and directed: "Boys, you will have to leave this room—this is not your day."

A thoughtful and conservative estimate made of the number of Negro automobile owners in Birmingham and vicinity place the figure at approximately 5,000. While probably most of the automobiles owned are Fords, the General Motors products of Cadillac, Buicks, and Chevrolet cars (not to speak of Frigidaire and other products) are widely owned. At an average value of \$100 for each car it is obvious that the value of the motor stock by Negroes is \$500,000. The interest on the investment totals about \$75,000 per year.

Don Drenner, Frank Pete and C. D. Ashbury, representatives of the General Motors Company made two personal calls on the editor in order to correct the story concerning the ousting of Negroes from the General Motors exhibit at the city auditorium. The officials positively denied any knowledge of such existing conditions, claimed that the officer was not authorized or hired by them to ask people out, and further stated that their first knowledge of the affair was Wednesday.

General Motors Corporation officials expressed the opinion that some unauthorized, irresponsible individual was responsible for the offense.

MAN BEATEN AT WHITE PALACE

Birmingham
White 'Speiler' Hits Man Who Doesn't Buy Fish

2ND ATTACK HERE

Customers of the White Palace Market, 4814 Fourth avenue, North were thrown into a frenzy of excitement Saturday night by the reported beating of a Negro man in front of the store.

According to witnesses the man, apparently six feet tall and weighing more than 200 pounds, entered the market to make a purchase. It is said that he did not like the fish offered him and expressed himself accordingly. Persons who were near the scene state that as he turned to leave by the front door he was met by a young white man, known simply as "Frank," who was standing in the door "speiling" the wares of the store.

There was a "thud" they say, and the Negro fell sprawling across the sidewalk with blood gushing from his mouth. Witnesses claim that he was struck by the "speiler" who it appears, works only on Saturdays. He kept right on "speiling" to prospective buyers, it was alleged.

Officials of the store denied emphatically to representatives of the BIRMINGHAM WORLD that there had been any fight or altercation in the store, or that any employee of the store had been engaged in an altercation. Apparently alarmed by the indication that the incident might drive away some of the large amount of Negro trade, they denied any knowledge of the matter whatever.

The incident attracted quite a flurry of excitement among the late shoppers, as the stricken man lay on the sidewalk for some time before he was picked up by Fred Nelson, from a nearby store. After a time the injured man is said to have staggered to the police station and returned with two officers. It is claimed that they entered the market but that the alleged at-

tacker had disappeared. In view of the fact that the victim couldn't identify his attacker, police were apparently unable to make an arrest.

During the interim between the time of the attack and the arrival of police, witnesses state that employees of the store were apparently keeping a lookout for police. As soon as they appeared it is said that the belligerent "speiler" vanished.

This is the second attack upon a Negro by a white employee of a store that has been reported. The other case was that of a woman being beaten in the big Woolworth store several weeks ago, in which the woman was arrested and fined while the case against the assistant manager was dismissed. Negro customers of the White Palace Market have expressed themselves as being very much incensed over the affair and will refuse to trade there in the future. They seem to feel that even though the attacker could not be identified, the officials of the market should have exerted themselves to protect a customer. At any rate, their attitude toward the affair does not satisfy the customers.

The victim of the attack, though known to several witnesses or sight, has not been definitely identified, and no record of a report could be found on police records.

Discrimination - 1932

White Agent for Bus Line Beats ~~Chicago~~ Woman

5/31
Suffering from a fractured skull received at the hands of a white agent of the Greyhound Bus company in Marion, Ark., Mrs. Virginia Jackson, wife of W. W. Jackson, 1351 Washburne Ave., well-known business man, returned to the city this week. Her injuries have caused her to lose hearing in one ear.

The Chicago woman had gone to Marion, Ark., to attend the funeral services of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Nathaniel. Later, during the week, she visited the Greyhound bus station to seek passage to Memphis, Tenn. The agent told her, Mrs. Jackson said, that the bus would not leave for an hour.

After waiting 15 minutes Mrs. Jackson and three other women went to the restroom, but before she entered the agent rushed at her swearing and beat her over the head with a stick as her friends stood idly by. Not satisfied, the agent threatened her with death if she made a complaint to police.

Mrs. Jackson was given first aid by a physician and later taken to Memphis, where she remained under the care of Dr. A. L. Coppedge 173 S. Third St. Mrs. Jackson arrived in Chicago this week.

Discrimination - 1932

White Dixie *Defender* Students War *12-17-32* on Color Bar *Chicago*

MEANA, Ark., Dec. 16.—Thirty-four of the 55 students at Commonwealth Labor college, located in this mountain town, have been expelled, and six have been arrested, as a result of a demonstration by the students this week, in which they demanded that all color barriers against members of the Race be let down and that students of all races be admitted on terms of equality.

For several weeks agitation has been carried on by the students for a breakdown of color bans, but the authorities have refused to pay any attention to them. Then suddenly last week two leaders of the college group, Henry Forblade and Jack Copenhagen, members of the campus branch of the National Students league, were summarily dismissed. Sunday, after repeated demands for the reinstatement of these men had been ignored, the students met and voted to go on a strike as a protest. The 34 of those who walked out Monday were immediately expelled and ordered off the campus. Six of this number were placed in jail when they refused to leave.

Commonwealth Labor college, while having radical tendencies on all other subjects, is strictly southern as far as the race question goes. Located, as it is, near the Oklahoma boundary in the state of Arkansas and high in the mountain town of Mena, it caters to the "poor white" mountain spirit, as far as its officials go, and makes no pretense of being liberal. The attitude of the students has attracted attention to this situation for the first time in the history of the school.

Discrimination - 1932

Negro Refused Food In Cafe Wins Suit

Owners of the Leighton Cafe, located at Broadway and Seventh streets, Los Angeles, were awarded a damage suit for violating section 51 and 52 of the Civil Code for discrimination, were awarded \$200 and costs to Elyse Teale and Ethel Davis, plaintiffs in the action.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
SUN

NEGRO TEACHERS

Editor, The Sun:

The ban against negro teachers in the public school system of San Diego is detrimental to racial progress, educationally, morally, and economically.

If negro teachers were allowed in the schools of San Diego, negro children would not occupy the very low intellectual level to which they have been consigned. Under present conditions, comparative few negro students have the courage to finish high school. Only two negro students from San Diego high school have ever finished college.

Negro students from the public schools often fall below the standard, morally. In the schools where all of the teachers are white, negro students have a tendency to lose faith in the ability of their own race. They learn to scorn negro leadership, and often to reject the sane advice of their own parents.

White boys and girls from the high school rush into college, finish, and get a lucrative job in the school system, sharing the benefit of the thousands of dollars paid to teachers monthly. Negro boys and girls cannot even hope for a janitor's job. This is a great economical hindrance to the negro.

If the school boards would admit qualified teachers regardless of race into the school system, conditions would be ideal and results gratifying.

MINNIE L. BROWN.

Philly Clarinet Player
Changes into a Hindu;
Dodges Texas Jim Crow
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—(ANP)—A

few days before "Hello, Paree" was to open at the United Artists Theater, here; need was discovered for a superior clarinet player and word was telegraphed to Philadelphia for Crawley to "come on over." Crawley swallowed his supper quickly and grabbed the first train out of Philadelphia, but when he reached El Paso, Texas, Fanchon and Marco wired him that the train was too slow and ordered him to grab a plane for the rest of the trip. Crawley applied for passage on the airplane, but was informed that the company drew the color line. When the plane reached this city however, a Hindu gentleman stepped off carrying a clarinet case.

Discrimination - 1932

California.

San Francisco, Calif.
BULLETIN

NOV 22 1932

Two Receive Apologies

Why Not THREE?

The two policemen who arrested Miss Consuela Kanaga and Mrs. Marvin Brown AND their Negro chauffeur have apologized for their unwarranted act, after being convinced that they are "women of fine character and unblemished reputation."

That is, the policemen apologized to Miss Kanaga and Mrs. Brown.

But the chauffeur, E. L. McDaniels, was also arrested, taken to the police station and FINGERPRINTED.

Can you think of one good reason why he, too, did not receive an apology from the officers?

Neither can we.

MISSIONARY STIRS GEN'L ASSEMBLY

Resolution Against Segregation Never Reaches Floor

DELEGATES "FOLD UP"

Rev. I. W. Underhill Stirs Denver Assembly

DENVER, Colo.—(ANP)—Even though the Methodist Episcopal Church was willing to vote that its conferences in the future should not be held in any city which would not treat its colored delegates the same as the white, the millenium has not come.

The Presbyterian Church is not yet prepared for such a step. At the closing session of the 144th Presbyterian General Assembly here last week, the Rev. Irving W. Underhill, West African missionary, arose to protest against Fort Worth, Texas, as the 1933 meeting place.

The white moderator, Charles W. Keer of Tulsa, Okla., tried to rule Rev. Mr. Underhill from the floor on a point of order, but after stating that he wished the delegates to go on record as refusing to meet "in any place where a Negro cannot be treated as a man and a brother," the colored missionary continued, "I won't be stopped that way. I am speaking on the question—on the question of next year's meeting place. A Negro cannot be a man in Texas. It is impossible to be prejudiced and a Christian at the same time."

The white delegates declined even to discuss Rev. Underhill's protest and on a motion from Mark A. Mat-

thews, white, of Seattle, Washington, A., Denver, Colo., a member of the Fort Worth was chosen as next year's meeting place without opposition, on Wednesday.

The Resolution That Failed Here is gesture against discrimination presbyterians had hoped to make—the prepared, but never presented resolution on segregation: "Whereas, there seems to be an increasing spirit of segregation against certain people in our country, and

"Whereas, it is becoming more and more embarrassing in finding suitable entertainment for certain commissioners to our Assembly, and

"Whereas, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., The Congregational and Christian Churches, and the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), have voted lock Johnson, white, president of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, where hotel accommodations are not extended equally and justly to all their various racial groups, and

"Whereas, the Bible, which is our only rule of faith and practice, teaches that there cannot be Greek and Jew, circumcision and uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bondman, freemen, but Christ is all and in all, and whereas we believe that segregation according to race or color is a foreign, both to spirit and the teachings of the great Head of the church,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that hereafter, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. refuse to meet in any city where hotel accommodations are not sufficient, or the managers of such hotels are not willing to guarantee equal accommodations to all commissioners regardless of race or color; that the stated clerk be, and is hereby instructed to secure in writing from such hotels as may desire to entertain commissioners, a guarantee that the spirit and letter of these resolutions shall be carried out."

Negro Delegates Fold Up The 144th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, convening here from May 24th to June 1st, saw colored members of the body figure conspicuously in the proceedings, but also presented the disappointing spectacle of the Negro delegation failing, at the very last minute, to present a very carefully prepared overture protesting segregation.

According to the official registration, forty-one Negro men sat in the assembly, and included most of the outstanding Negroes of the church. Sketching hurriedly the outstanding figures of the conference we note first:

Fritz Cansler, executive secretary of the Glenarm Branch Y. M. C.

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Jim Crow Signs The court ruling resulted from an action brought by Dr. T. T. McKinney and Fritz Cansler, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., as complainants, to force city officials to take down signs in the public bath house statistics. The judge also granted a group of Negro citizens a writ of mandamus against city officials who have prevented the free use of public bathing facilities.

NEGROES WIN BEACH FIGHT IN COLORADO

Judge Tells Denver What He Decides Isn't What He Thinks

By U. J. ANDREWS

DENVER.—The first leg of the fight by Denver Negroes to win the right to use bathing beaches and bath houses was won here Saturday, Sept. 24, when District Judge Charles C. Sackmann ruled that Negroes have the same legal right to use public bath houses and bathing beaches that other persons have.

Smith Quintette Lends Color The Johnson C. Smith Quintette

Action Not "Discreet"

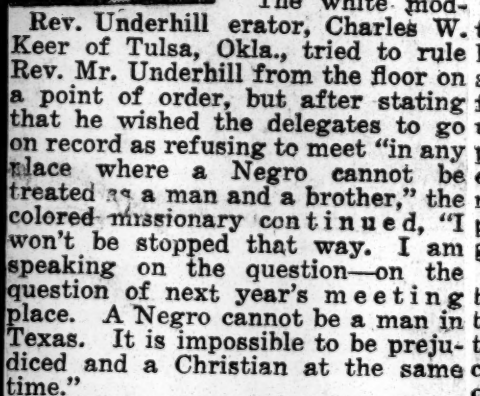
He said: "It isn't always the discreet thing to demand your legal rights. No body denies you have a right to swim in Washington park or any other public swimming pool."

He said: "I think you people are smart enough to know that a lot of race

might endanger amicable race relations, Judge Sackmann handed down a personal opinion after his legal verdict had been given. He directed that this "informal" opinion should not be recorded ever from the time it was spoken from the bench.

Defendants named in the action were Walter B. Lowry, manager of parks and A. S. Fogg, manager of city of-though it was spoken from the bench.

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"Therefore, be it resolved, that He told the assembly that when hereafter, the General Assembly of "the time comes to elect a colored Presbyterian Church in the U. man moderator, I won't be making S. A. refuse to meet in any city the nominating speech, I'll be the where hotel accommodations are not nominee."

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Kerr, with the well-oiled church machine behind him, led on the first ballot, but did not receive the necessary majority for election until the third ballot. The Oklahoman is only the second man ever elected from the southwest to the high office. He is white.

Segregation Overture

To Dr. Hallow, the race commis-

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thing happened and the overture lent a lot of color to the Presbyterian never reached the convention floor; an proceedings with its enthralling One prominent colored commission and plaintive melodies. The boys

er told the writer that, at the last were accompanied by the stately and minute, the group decided not to dignified Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president the overture, it somehow be- dent of the North Carolina instituting understood that some sort of tion for the last 25 years, and by a mysterious agreement had been Mrs. McCrorey.

reached whereby the assembly would boycott jim-crowding and discriminating towns and cities—and then, the very next day, the next assembly meeting was awarded to FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

When Rev. Mr. Manton, during the final minutes of session, presented an invitation to the assembly to meet in Fort Worth, it was then that the Rev. Irving W. Underhill

that the Rev. Irving W. Underhill, a missionary in West Africa, immediately took the floor asking that the request be refused on behalf of the Negro members of the church.

His plea aroused some applause, yet, a moment later when a vote was taken, the assembly voted overwhelmingly to accept the southern bid.

Rev. Underhill and his wife have just recently returned from the Cameroun, West Africa, where, for the last three years, they have been engaged in missionary work. They leave civilization again in May of next year to return to the Cameroun to resume their work there, where they have acquired many friends, among both the natives themselves and the missionary group.

Walks Out On "Darky" Story
It is related that at a banquet for the Princeton Alumni Presbyters attending the assembly, given at the Auditorium Hotel, moderator-elect Kerr, of Tulsa, Okla., had been invited to address the group. He started his remarks by relating a "darky" story, whereupon Rev. Mr. Underhill rose and walked out in the midst of his remarks. Later he sent a letter to Dr. Kerr protesting and upbraiding him for his ill-chosen and evil-worded story.

Other Presbyters of standing were shocked when they heard of the incident, and likewise chided the mod-

By U. J. ANDREWS

est the Texas invitation, Dr. Kerr presiding, cautioned him, in an undertone, to "Be careful now, be careful now." When Rev. Mr. Underhill continued his protest, Dr. Kerr clapped for order, telling the missionary he was out of order, to which Underhill coldly replied, "You can't stop me," sending the assembly into a round of laughter, and then into applause of his strenuous dissention.

Smith Quintette Lends Color

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prejudice can be aroused over a thing like this.

"I would suggest you appoint a committee from among you to consult with city officials about suitable times for bathing in the public bathhouse. Let's try to work out a sane and sensible plan for the benefit of all concerned."

While giving his opinion, Judge Sackman also said, "It is highly probable that if this question came up in Mississippi or Tennessee, it would never be tried in court."

"Colorado Not Mississippi" Negro leaders interviewed after the court ruling were inclined to scoff a bit at the judge's suggestions. They pointed out that Colorado is not Mississippi or Tennessee and that Denver Negroes would be very foolish to expect the same kind of treatment they would be accorded in those southern states.

On the suggestion of conferences between city officials and Negro leaders, one man who voiced the general attitude said, "There have already been too many meaningless unsatisfactory conferences. All we want, and what we intend to fight for to the bitter end, is our rights as citizens."

A few weeks ago, a race riot resulted from the attempt of Negro citizens to swim at Washington park, a public park. At the trial a number of Communists were fined and sentenced to jail for inciting Negroes to swim at one of the public bathing beaches.

Denver Pool Jim - Crow Opposed

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 18—Attorneys for the city of Denver have filed an Answer and Return in the now famous case in which the Denver Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is making a determined battle against discrimination in the swimming pool at the new recreational center at 31st and Curtis streets.

At the opening of this park, Negroes were refused permission to go into the swimming pool by the keeper of the park, who stated to them that no provision had been made for colored bathers. A few days later, upon the suggestion of certain colored people certain days were set aside for Negro bathers to use the pool. In June, however, a fight occurred between a white boy and a colored boy. When the latter was getting the better of the fight a white fireman from one of the nearby stations intervened. The mother of the colored boy and other relatives attacked the white fire-

man and a call for the police was made, but only colored persons were arrested.

The Denver Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. intervened in behalf of the Negroes arrested. When they were convicted the cases were appealed and Attorney George G. Ross was employed by the N. A. A. C. P. to secure bond to appeal the convictions and to file a complaint against the white fireman. These cases are to be heard at the September term of court. Suit was then filed against the city of Denver, it being officially known as T. T. McKinney and Fritz Cansler and other Negroes as plaintiffs, against Walter B. Lowry as manager of improvements and parks and A. S. Fogg as manager of supplies of the City of Denver. Application was made for a writ of mandamus to restrain the city of Denver from discriminating against Negro citizens in the use of the swimming pool and to break up the attempt at segregation.

Citizens of Denver are keenly interested in this case and the Denver Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is determined to fight it through to a victorious conclusion.

The Fight Against Jim Crow Practices

THE workers of Denver, Colorado, under the leadership of the Young Communist League, passed from words to deeds when on August 18 they attempted to smash the hideous Jim Crow practices in the city parks and bathing beaches against the Negro masses. Workers throughout the country will hail the action of over two hundred Negro and white young workers who participated in this militant action which was severely attacked by the police.

The Jim Crow practices against the Negro workers, who are so sorely in need of health facilities, means the destruction of the physical health of the Negro masses already worn down by malnutrition, poverty and misery arising out of their meager pay when employed, from the extensive unemployment and from the general attacks of the capitalists of which they are especially victimized. The ruling class, in its national and state governments, are bent upon retaining these Jim Crow practices intact as part of their program of isolating the Negro masses for greater exploitation and more savage oppression. The Denver police attack on the anti-Jim Crow demonstration is but one of many examples of the increasing terror against the Negro masses.

In the eyes of the white ruling class the Negroes have "no rights which the white man is bound to respect." The manager of the Denver parks, Lowry, who while admitting that "there is no law to keep you citizens from using this beach," directed the following threat against the Negro workers in the demonstration:

"You are here at the instigation of the Communists and no good can come of this. You never before tried to use this beach. You know the white people are not going to stonch for this. If you go into the water you are asking for trouble and I fear you will get it."

This is the language which these capitalist henchmen use against the Negro masses fighting for their rights.

The workers must not only violate these Jim-Crow practices in mass action in the struggle for Negro Rights, but must see that these mass actions involve large numbers of both white and Negro workers. The idea imbued in the workers by the bosses that Jim Crow practices are fixed and permanent and cannot be broken down is one of the forces operating for their maintenance. The workers, Negro and white, must militantly challenge these practices, must smash into them with militant mass action in a fighting alliance of white and Negro workers in the struggle against national oppression, for liberation of the Negro people, including full rights in every part of the country and self-determination for the Negro in the "Black Belt."

In this election struggle, the workers must take up the fight for unconditional equal rights for the Negro masses, including a relentless struggle against the denial of the franchise to the Negro masses in various Southern states.

The development of mass actions in the fight for Negro rights will be a tremendous force in smashing these Jim Crow practices. **JEW'S BAR NEGROES**

Now comes word from Denver, Colo., that every race is welcomed for treatment at the national Jewish hospital except members of the Negro race. This hospital was built and is to be supported by popular subscriptions. A white official of the N. A. A. C. P., living in New York, was solicited for a contribution to the hospital. Before contributing, he had the local Denver branch look up the stand of the institution on the color line. Those in authority at once let it be known that all other races would be admitted except Negroes.

This hospital specializes in pulmonary diseases. Denver is noted as a Mecca of those so afflicted. It is an outrage that men and women of color are barred. Since they are, their blood will be on the hands of the Jews in charge of this hospital. Of course, there are many good and friendly Jews who are not in sympathy with the practices of discrimination as practiced by those that are narrow. These, no doubt, will condemn the stand of their brethren. Be that as it may, the Jew in America, as in other lands, should be the last to put up the bars against other races. For centuries persecuted themselves they know what proscription means. They have felt its sting and are not at all unfamiliar with its sorrows. Even now all over the world they fight as our race fights to overcome prejudices against his race. He will find that in the long run his deep-seated prejudices will be returned against him a hundredfold and, perhaps, not by the race he now prosecutes. A race or a fraction of it that will deny succor to suffering humanity of any color is already doomed and will not succeed.

Discrimination - 1932

SEES CAMPUS BAR ON JEWS

Wesleyan Senior Attacks "Undergraduate Provincialism."

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 19.—

An assertion that "undergraduate provincialism" makes it impossible for Jews to enter a so-called Christian community with the same opportunities for a successful collegiate career as their gentile classmates, is made by Austin M. Fisher, '32, of New York City, in an article appearing in the Wesleyan Argus.

The author deplores the "discrepancy" between the religious toleration existing at Wesleyan, as announced in its catalogue, and the fact that the majority of the twelve fraternity houses on the campus bar Hebrews, either because of national fraternity rulings or because of local chapter traditions.

The author concludes that "frank recognition and admission of the deficiency seem to be the first step in the way of correction. An official silence in matters of this kind may be expedient; but it is timorous and lacks the vigorous intellectual honesty which we have the right to expect."

Discrimination - 1932

Two Hospitals Refuse to Treat Dying Colored Girl

Washington, D.C.
Two District hospitals refused to treat a dying girl Sunday morning. The girl died at the third hospital she was taken to.

It developed at an inquest into the death of 17-year-old Mary Barnes at the District Morgue Wednesday morning that the girl was taken to Sibley Hospital, 1140 N. Capitol street, following the shooting. She was refused admittance. Later the girl was carried to Homeopathic Hospital, Second and N streets, northwest, where she was again refused. In desperation friends of the girl took her to Freedmen's Hospital where she was found dead.

Freedmen's Hospital Doctor Scored by Coroner Rodgers

Dr. S. W. Coleman Told He Should Be More Careful In
Examining Patients Who Are
Brought To Hospital
Washington, D.C.

Dr. S. W. Coleman, of Freedmen's Hospital staff, was taken to task by Coroner J. A. Rodgers at the District Morgue Wednesday morning during an inquest into the death of Mary E. Barnes, 17-year-old girl.

In his testimony Dr. Coleman said the bullet which killed the girl entered her head with a point of exit in the right ear after entering the head. It developed that the point of entrance was the head, but there was no exit as the bullet was found in the girl's head after an autopsy.

Dr. Coleman was told by the Coroner that it was no reflection

on him as no doubt the head of the girl was covered with blood when she came to the hospital, but doctors at the hospital should be more careful and watch wounds. He said such testimony should be given careful consideration.

Dr. Coleman produced records from the hospital which he said showed that the bullet wound had a point of entrance and exit. Later he was shown the body of the dead girl by Dr. C. J. Murphy who performed the autopsy and pointed out that what Dr. Coleman took for a wound of exit was an old scar on the side of the girl's head which did not break the skin.

Two Hospitals Refuse to Give Aid to Dying Colored Girl

Washington, D.C.
Two District hospitals refused to treat a dying girl Sunday morning. The girl died at the third hospital she was taken to.

It developed at an inquest into the death of 17-year-old Mary Barnes at the District Morgue last Wednesday morning that the girl was taken to

Sibley Hospital, 1140 N. Capitol st., following the shooting. She was refused admittance. Later the girl was carried to Homeopathic Hospital, Second and N streets, northwest, where she was again refused. In desperation friends of the girl took her to Freedmen's Hospital where she was found dead.

It is likely that the girl's life

might have been saved if she was given treatment at one of the first hospitals she was taken to. Much valuable time was lost seeking treatment for the girl before she was finally admitted to Freedmen's Hospital.

Many persons commented that "it was a shame" how hospitals in the district refuse to treat persons because they happened to be colored. Just what action will be taken against the hospitals that refused to treat the girl was not divulged during the inquest or by relatives of the dead girl.

JIM CROW BALKS WOMAN'S PRAYER IN CAPITAL

Ordered from Her
Knees in Immaculate
Conception Church.

PRIEST BACKS UP CHURCH USHER

"Nice Seats" for Negroes in the Rear, He says.

GO TO YOUR OWN CHURCH, HE ADDS

Signs say "Seats Free and
Everybody Welcome to
Holy Week Services."

WASHINGTON—Kneeling in prayer during the special Holy Week services at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, 8th and N Streets nw., Mrs. Olivia W. Baker, 1603 U Street, nw., was ordered from her knees to a Jim Crow section of the church.

Special services are being conducted at noon daily at the institution in commemoration of the sufferings of Christ and his agony on the cross to promote the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. That the "Seats are free and everybody is welcome," are the parting words of the priest daily as he leaves the altar.

Pecked on Shoulder
The services had just begun on Monday and the church was not half full when Mrs. Baker took the fourth pew from the rear in the left section. Just as she began the rosary, a white male attendant rushed over and pecked the worshiper on the shoulder. The woman refused to move and the attendant hovered over her about 15 minutes insisting that she take a pew in the segregated section.

At the close of the service, the Rev. Father Francis J. Hurney, pastor, left the altar and went to the rear of the church. Upon being questioned Father Hurney told the offended woman: "We are located in a colored section and I have to register a protest against their coming. If I didn't they would flock in here and occupy all the seats. There's a nice place provided in the rear on the right and in the right balcony for those who wish to come."

Mrs. Baker informed him that she had a pew in the St. Augustine's Church where she attended regularly but had been attracted to the Immaculate church because of the special services not held in other Catholic churches.

"Nice Seats" in Rear
The incident was reported to the AFRO-AMERICAN, and a representative interviewed the Rev. Father Hurney, white. The pastor readily admitted that he is fostering a policy of segregation in the church. He remarked that there were five parishes for colored people and that they should attend their own churches. To accommodate those who did come, he referred to the several "nice seats" for them, which are located in the rear section.

In an effort to impress the inter-viewer with his sense of fairness, Father Hurney stressed the fact that white communicants are prohibited from occupying seats in the colored section even when their seats are crowded.

He suggested that colored Catholics in the Immaculate church neighborhood which is preponderantly colored, could go to the St. Augustine church, 15th and L Streets or to the Holy Redeemer Church, New York and New Jersey Avenues. He made no direct response when told that there was no special noon-day services at these churches, also that the whites sit anywhere they choose when attending the colored churches.

With his attention directed to the aforementioned incident, Father Hurney lamented, "It was unfortunate that the individual was asked to move during the service." On the other hand, he made it specific that the attendant was acting within the policy of the church when he attempts to direct worshipers according to their

WOMAN ORDERED FROM KNEES IN JIM-CROW CHURCH

Immaculate Conception
Pastor Fosters Segregation
Policy In Church

Segregation in the Catholic churches of Washington was disclosed, Monday, when Mrs. Olivia W. Baker, of 1603 U street, northwest, was ordered from her knees to a jim crow section of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Eighth and N streets, northwest.

Mrs. Baker entered the church at noon to attend the special services held at the edifice in commemoration of the sufferings of Christ on the Cross and to promote the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The services were not half full. Mrs. Baker seated herself in the fourth pew in the left section, and had just begun the rosary when a white male usher rushed over and touched her on the shoulder.

The woman refused to move and the attendant stood over her for nearly 15 minutes, urging her to take a pew in the segregated section. Rev. Father Francis J. Hurney, white, pastor, left the altar with these parting words, "Seats are free and everybody is welcome."

The father was met in the rear of the church and upon being questioned is quoted as saying, "We are located in a colored section and I have to register a protest against their coming. If I didn't they would flock in here and occupy all the seats. There is a nice place provided in the right balcony for those who wish to come."

Mrs. Baker then informed the pastor that she had a pew in the St. Augustine Church where she attended regularly, but had been attracted to the Immaculate Church because of the special Holy Week services not being held in other Catholic institutions.

WHITE WOMAN SUE OFAYS SO MIXED CAN'T LIVE 24 FOR BEING CALLED THEY DON'T KNOW HOURS WITHOUT NEGRO AT THEATRE EACH OTHER NOW INSULT IN D.C.

Says Accusation Caused
Her To Lose Sleep And
Mental Anguish

Mrs. Catherine Scott, 441 Massachusetts avenue, a white woman, filed a \$20,000 damage suit in the District Supreme Court here Wednesday against the Earle Theatre because she says she was barred from the theatre because the management thought she was a colored woman.

In her bill the woman claims she suffered great mental anxiety and distress, and the shock of the accusation caused acute hysteria, resulting in insomnia, loss of appetite and headache, from which she still suffers.

The woman says that on January 22, in the presence of a number of persons, including her daughter, the management refused to admit her and her money was returned.

White Woman Loses

Appetite, Suffers, Etc

WASHINGTON.—(CNS).—A white woman here suffered great mental anxiety and distress, acute hysteria, resulting in insomnia, loss of appetite and headache which still keeps her in a delicate physical condition because she was called a "negress" by the assistant manager of a theatre here, according to her declaration in a \$20,000 damage suit against the theatre.

The petition declares that the assistant manager denied her admission after she had bought her ticket and returned her money to her on a charge that she was colored and that colored persons were not admitted in the theatre.

Catherine Scott, white,
Ejected from Earle
Theatre.

**THEATRE IS SUED
FOR \$20,000**

Catherine Denies that
She's "Negress."

WASHINGTON — "Declaring she was humiliated and embarrassed when called a 'Negress,' and ejected from the Earle Theatre," Mrs. Catherine A. Scott, white, of 441 Massachusetts Avenue, nw., asked the District Supreme Court to give her \$20,000 for her sick stomach, mental distress, loss of sleep and appetite.

In her petition, Mrs. Scott sets out that she and her daughter visited the Earle Theatre on January 22, past, and obtained tickets for the balcony. As they ascended the stairs to the mezzanine floor, they were accosted by J. A. Campion, assistant manager, according to the petition. After looking at the ticket coupons, Mr. Campion placed them in a small envelope and instructed Mrs. Scott to take them back to the box office and secure her money.

Requesting explanation, Mrs. Scott relates in the petition, "I was told that Negroes were not admitted to the Earle," and that as she was a Negress, she and her daughter could not enter.

The petition sets forth that Mr. Campion did maliciously speak and publish the false, scandalous charge in the presence of her daughter and other patrons. Mrs. Scott claims she has been a respected white citizen for many years.

For the resulting mental anguish and physical ailments, the aggrieved woman wants the \$20,000.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"It is impossible for a colored person to live in Washington, D.C., for twenty-four hours without being insulted," Charles Edward Russell told the N.A.A.C.P. in convention here last week.

Mr. Russell, who is chairman of the inter-racial committee of the District of Columbia, told his audience of the work of his committee and to the surprise of many out-of-town delegates, and no doubt to the irritation and discomfort of smug Washingtonians painted a ugly and disheartening picture of conditions in the capital.

He said that his committee had found conditions in Washington to be nothing short of appalling. "If a colored man in Washington escapes for twenty-four hours without being insulted," he said, "he does so by locking himself up in his room or among his own people."

Much Discrimination

The inter-racial committee has found in this city an ever present effort to make the Negro feel that he is inferior. There is, Mr. Russell pointed out, a continual effort to mark off all facilities to keep any person of dark skin from coming in contact with white people.

Signs are erected in public parks and playgrounds making it known that Negroes are to keep out; and Mr. Russell said that as fast as his committee can move these signs from one place they spring up in another. It has been discovered by this committee that there are stores in Washington where Negroes cannot purchase goods.

Historical Irony

It has also been brought to light that there is not a downtown theatre in the city of Washington to which colored people are admitted.

These same people, popularly reputed to be one of the most musical races, are virtually debarred from hearing concerts of the National Symphony Orchestra, a public institution, simply because a clause in the charter of a certain hall misnamed Constitution Hall owned by an organization also misnamed Daughters of the American Revolution, states that no persons but Caucasians be permitted upon the platform or to participate in performances in that building. This Mr. Russell said, was the biggest piece of historical irony to be found anywhere in this country.

Couldn't Get Air Passage To Attend Funeral in Dixie

WASHINGTON—Air transportation from here to Florence, S.C., was refused Miss Ethel Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, Pa., by Eastern Air Transport, Inc., Tuesday. Miss Gillespie was on her way to Florence to attend funeral services of a relative. She came from Pittsburgh by railway. Before leaving Pittsburgh, she had the manager of the Eastern Air Transport office there to make reservations for her from Washington to Florence.

Refused Berth

After her arrival here, Miss Gillespie telephoned the Washington Airport and was told that her reservation was there. When she called and it was discovered that she was colored, she was told there was no reservation there for her.

Miss Gillespie returned to Washington from the Washington Airport, which is located across the Potomac River in Virginia, and consulted the law firm of Howard and Hayes.

She is a teacher in the Borden town Industrial Institute, Borden town, N.J.

NEGROES BOYCOTT MERCHANT AFTER ATTACK ON GIRL

Store Keeper Becomes
Angry When Negroes Refuse To Patronize Him

Angered because colored residents in the neighborhood are successfully boycotting his store, J. Bryant is said to have left the city. Maites, a jew grocer, has threatened Mrs. A. M. Scott, 903 Ninth street, northeast, with arrest claiming that Mrs. Scott is influencing people in the neighborhood to come people to stay away from the store.

Maites who operates a store at the corner of Ninth and I streets, northeast, gained the wrath of the neighbors when he is alleged to have condoned a white man who slapped a colored girl who was nursing his child. Since the mis-hap colored people have stopped buying from his store and it is said he has lost on an average of \$200 per week.

Didn't Want Trade

At first Maites told Mrs. Scott that colored people who dealt with him were poor customers and failed to pay their bills. Now he is clamoring for these same people to come back to his store. Mrs. Scott told a Tribune reporter this week that the merchant has annoyed her repeatedly and claims she was instrumental in promoting the boycott. A white man who claimed he was a lawyer and represented a grocery association, called on Mrs. Scott this week and tried to get her to persuade colored people to lift the boycott. When she refused to have anything to do with it the alleged lawyer threatened to have Mrs. Scott arrested.

Slapped Young Girl

The boycott was started several weeks ago when a nurse girl employed by Maites was slapped by Raymond Bligh, white, 925 Ninth street. When neighbors heard of the assault they went after Bligh and only timely arrival of police saved the man from being dealt summarily justice at the hands of infuriated citizens. Maites slipped the man in his store and called police.

Bligh slapped the girl when she objected to a small daughter of Bligh's annoying the Maites baby and pushed the child aside. The child went home and told her father that the girl had knocked her down. Bligh came to the store and without warning brutally slapped and beat the girl.

May Close Store

Maites withheld the nurse girl's pay several days after telling her she no longer had a job. Maites is alleged to have offered Bligh \$35 in case the latter needed a lawyer. Maites is also said to have threatened the brother of Miss Ethel Bryant, the nurse. A. S. Pinkett, local secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, became interested in the case and plans to prosecute Maites and Bligh.

Miss Maites, when she was intimidated by Maites, also tried to get colored people in the neighborhood to come back to his store and became angry when Mrs. Scott refused to use her influence to carry out his orders. Maites has suffered considerable losses since the boycott and may have to close his store.

Maites also tried to get colored people to stay away from the store. Since the mis-hap colored people have stopped buying from his store and it is said he has lost on an average of \$200 per week.

TREASURY HEAD DENIES JIM CROW IN DEPARTMENT

10-28-32

Recent Order Was Aimed
at Colored and White,

Says Douglas

In a letter to the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week, James H. Douglas, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, denied that discrimination was practiced in the matter of parking space for colored and white employees of the Treasury Department.

A delegation from the association consisting of A. S. Pinkett, secretary; Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, president; and Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of New York, called on W. S. Broughton, Commissioner of the Public Debt, last week when it was reported that S. Wilson, assistant chief, Division of Loans and Currency, had issued an order prohibiting colored messengers from parking their cars in the yard in the rear of the building. The order, directed at 13 colored employees, stated that they were to find parking space on Water street, some blocks from the building.

One White in Group

In denying the jim crow order, Mr. Douglas stated that one white employee had been designated in the group and two colored had been permitted to park their cars in the yard. He claimed the order was issued to enable those coming late to find parking space near the building and the earlier arrivals were to park on Water street.

Mr. Douglas's letter in part to the N.A.A.C.P. secretary follows:

"Owing to the great number of automobiles used by the employees of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Register's Office, the Division of Loans and Currency, the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, and by others employed commercially in the vicinity of the buildings occupied by the services just mentioned, and owing to the limited parking space

available, automobile parking in that neighborhood presents an almost insolvable problem.

"Parking space for the accommodation of approximately 80 automobiles has been available for employees of the Liberty Loan Annex during the past four or five years, with about 140 automobiles to be accommodated. From the beginning, the parking space has been daily allotted on the basis of first-come-first-served, and with few exceptions employees have courteously accepted the situation.

New Space Recently Offered

"Recently officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have offered to employees of the Liberty Loan Annex facilities for parking about 15 automobiles in the space allotted to Bureau employees on the south side of Water street, about 200 feet east of 14th street, opposite the new market site. This space also is allotted on the first-come-first-served basis.

"The latter space is readily accessible before 8:30 a.m., but between 8:30 and 9 o'clock it is difficult to reach it on account of the congestion of traffic in that vicinity. Moreover in the space adjacent to the Liberty Loan Annex there is inevitably considerable confusion in parking cars just before 9 a.m.

"Under these conditions (space for 15 cars being available on Water street, but on account of traffic conditions not being readily accessible after 8:30 p.m., and space for 80 cars only being available adjacent to the Liberty Loan Annex) it was decided to assign the Water street space for the parking of cars of employees reporting for duty at 8:15 a.m. (when the newly acquired space was handily accessible) and to such extent relieve parking space adjacent to the Liberty Loan Annex for those later reporting.

No Discrimination Intended

"In assigning the new parking space, those responsible did not give the slightest consideration to the race or rank of the employees affected. The time of reporting for duty, and traffic and parking conditions in the vicinity at that hour, and no other considerations, suggested the change, and the assignment.

"That there was no intention to discriminate in any manner is borne out by the fact that one of the employees who reports for duty at 8:15 a.m., is white and is assigned to the new space, and the further fact that two colored employees, who report for duty at 9 a.m., are allotted space adjacent to the Liberty Loan Annex—the

his underling, Robinson. Blood will tell.

We do not propose to let any ill-bred, prejudiced-ruled white man in minor official capacity segregate, jim crow and humiliate us without a strenuous protest.

If it "bothers" a little pin-headed, narrow-hearted, prejudice-loving man like Robinson, as an official, we are sorry for him and shall endeavor to "bother" him very much until someone can see the righteousness of our protest and grant the relief sought.

"Regarding the specific complaint presented through your delegation, I am told by the Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency that the messenger in question, who reports at 8:15 a.m., notwithstanding he initialed the memorandum of instructions on Friday, October 14, parked his car in the space adjacent to the Liberty Loan Annex on Monday, October 17, in admitted defiance of the instructions given, and the Chief expresses regret that one who heretofore has had an admirable record should charge discrimination when none was intended, and when, in the circumstances, none could fairly be charged."

Mr. Pinkett told the Tribune this week that he was of the opinion that the order mixing the colored and white workers was issued after the delegation had protested and was used to make it appear that colored and white were affected by the issuance of the order.

"DON'T BOTHER ME."

Race prejudice is much in evidence in the District of Columbia and in the city of Washington, the beautiful capital of the supposedly most advanced civilized and Christianized nation in all the world.

Race prejudice is so rampant in this our fair capital city, that it keeps the Washington Tribune on the job combating it on every hand, morning, noon and night.

Three weeks ago we were fighting a jim crow parking order in the Treasury Department. This week we face a jim crow sign in a garage of the District Water department. W. V. Robinson of the water department plant located on Bryant Street, Northeast, ordered "Colored" and "White" signs placed on toilets in the garage under his charge at that place.

A committee called on him Wednesday to ask him under what authority he had officially established and labeled segregation in the District. He asked for the name of the committee's informant and when given a negative reply, said "Give his name and I will co-operate with you; until then, go ahead and do not bother me."

When did it become a law that an employee of the District government, a servant of the people, if you please, who is paid by your taxes and mine, could not be approached and interviewed regarding an abuse of authority and power in the office for which we pay him?

In coming in contact with various government employees here, we are impressed with their inferiority and borne out by the fact that one of race prejudice. Nothing but an inferior, low bred, hungry-for-power, ill-mannered white man has the time, desire, inclination or intention to humiliate, subjugate, segregate and demonstrate unjust thinking toward another human being because of the color of his skin.

Mr. Holton, superintendent of the water works department, received the committee in a manner far different from

Delegation Protesting Against Jim Crow Signs Is Insulted by Official at D. C. Water Works

Committee Told "Don't
Bother Me" As They
Point Out Signs

**SUPERINTENDENT OF
DEPARTMENT SEEN**

**D. W. Holton Says He
Will Immediately Launch
Investigation**

A delegation that protested to W. V. Robinson, an official at the District Water Works, Bryant Street, Northwest, was insulted and told, "Don't bother me," when they called to his attention the posting of jim-crow signs in lavatories in a garage attached to the plant at 204 Bryant Street.

The delegation, composed of A. S. Pinkett, local secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; James A. G. LuValle, editor of the Washington Tribune; and Garland Mackey, also of the Tribune, was told by Robinson that he himself was responsible for the segregation signs, and he asked, "What of it?"

Holton to Investigate

Later the delegation called on D. W. Holton, superintendent of the water department, at the District Building, who is Robinson's superior. Mr. Holton said that he would immediately launch an investigation. He was told that the jim crow signs were not only against the law, but they were offensive and an insult to 135,000 citizens in the District of Columbia.

The posting of the signs was called to the attention of the Tribune and the N.A.A.C.P., Tuesday. The informant said that the signs were recently erected and had been placed on toilets designating one for colored and one for whites.

Robinson Becomes Riled

Robinson lost his head when told that the signs were in the building. He demanded to know who informed the delegation of the signs and said he would not co-operate with the callers unless he was told

who furnished the information to the delegation about the signs.

The committee refused to divulge the source of their information as they believed that Robinson would attempt to penalize or discharge the informer.

Robinson, who showed his Southern makeup, took full responsibility for the segregation posters and told the delegation not to bother him any more.

The committee plans to take the matter to the District Commissioners unless Superintendent Holton has the offensive signs removed.

Jim Crow Signs Are Removed from D. C. Garage Following Fight by Tribune and N.A.A.C.P.

**White Official Plans to
Retaliate on Colored
by Other Methods**

**FROSTED DOORS FOR
WHITE LAVATORIES**

**Further Protest to Follow
this Latest Move
at Segregation**

Offensive jim crow signs posted in the Water Department garage at 204 Bryant Street, Northwest, were ordered down last week by

D. W. Holton, superintendent of the department. An investigation by a Tribune reporter revealed that W. V. Robinson, an official at the plant, who was responsible for the signs, had complied with the order.

However, Robinson has retaliated by frosting the windows and doors of the white lavatories. He also locked the doors and furnish

ed the white employees with key Robinson. He became angry and demanded to know who reported out of the white toilets in his new segregation scheme.

Move to Have Man Fired

Robinson has tried to find out who reported the jim crow sign and has shown an arrogant attitude toward colored workmen since he was made to have the posters removed.

The Tribune in conjunction with A. S. Pinkett, local secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, protested against the signs and plan to make Robinson have the frost removed from the white toilets or have all toilets frosted. Any effort the man makes to take advantage of colored workers as a result of his discrimination attempt will be met with a protest and an effort to have him dismissed from his position.

The jim crow at the Water Department was brought to the attention of the Tribune and the N.A.A.C.P. three weeks ago when Robinson had "white" and "colored" signs placed on the lavatories. A delegation including Mr. Pinkett, James A. G. LuValle, editor of the Washington Tribune, and Garland Mackey, also of the Tribune, called at the plant and pointed out the offensive signs to

formation he insulted the delegation and told them, "Don't bother me."

Georgia Tactics

Later the delegation appealed to Mr. Holton, who is Robinson's superior. The latter official promised an investigation, which resulted in the removal of the jim crow signs.

Workmen at the Bryant Street garage informed the Tribune that Robinson was responsible for other segregation attempts in his department and he was made to have the jim crow signs removed from another section following a protest. This latest move by Robinson in an effort to force separate accommodations in the District will be reported and any attempt to bring Georgia tactics to Washington will be met with opposition.

Discrimination - 1932

Britain Bars American Negro Entertainers; Denies General Exclusion of Foreign Artists

Mr. James
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—While a conference was being held at the Ministry of Labor today concerning the status of foreign artists on the English stage and in music hall, concert and broadcasting work, the Four Harmony Kings, American Negro singers, who have been appearing in Great Britain for seven years, came under the official ban. /- 8-32

Up to Christmas this team has appeared at a West End restaurant, and it was booked for this week's program at the Holborn Empire, then going to Scotland.

The quartet's permit expired Jan. 5 and the four men were notified that it would not be extended. They will now go back to the United States.

After a conference of officials of the Ministry of Labor and representatives of musical societies and of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Ministry issued the following statement: "The Ministry wishes to remove the impression that there is or may be any wholesale restriction on the entry of foreign artists. There is not and has not been any such intention.

"Permits will continue for the present to be issued without question for artists of first rate international standing. Furthermore, applications will be considered on their merits for the issue of permits for less well known artists who, by their record or by the evidence of competent opinion, can claim to be able to contribute something new, distinctive or original in the way of musical performance or interpretation."

"The Ministry has decided that for the present it is reasonable as a rule to refuse to issue permits to artists whom such claims cannot be established. If, however, foreign artists for whom on this basis permits are refused come here to give a recital or recitals on their own account, the Ministry is prepared to consider the issue of permits to cover not more than two paid engagements in addition.

"In applying this policy for the remainder of the present season, due weight will be given to definite commitments already entered into."

Discrimination - 1932

Mayor BASKIN DENIES NEGROES GIVEN BEACH PERMIT
the law and especially on private property. It is also true that the matter of prohibiting the Negroes from bathing on the beach can not be made of ordinance, but must be made a matter of public sentiment.

CLEARWATER MAYOR CLEARS UP MISUNDERSTANDING OVER BATHING
"I am sure that the negroes of Clearwater will obey the dictates of public sentiment and will cease going on the island at all. It is regretted that the statement in the papers misinformed the public concerning this matter."

Public Informer
Once again Clearwater does it better. With only rods of beaches where St. Petersburg has a mile, Clearwater has established a bathing beach for Negroes. It is at Clearwater beach, too, but well apart from the main beach reserved for the white people. However, to reach it the Negroes must pass over the states most beautiful causeway, which is very like opening St. Petersburg's Million dollar pleasure pier for Negro traffic. With all our boasting, St. Petersburg as a community has a very shabby record in the matter of a bathing beach for colored people. Clearwater is to be commended and congratulated.

CLEARWATER, July 16.—In a statement issued this afternoon Mayor H. Baskin said the city government has never given permission for Negroes to go in bathing at any point on Clearwater beach. He pointed out that such a matter can not be controlled by city ordinance but must be a matter of public sentiment. He said he was sure the Negroes would obey the dictates of public sentiment and cease going to the island at all. The mayor's statement in full follows: "In order to correct a misstatement which appeared in the Tampa Tribune on Wednesday, and also to clear up an item of Thursday, I wish to state, first, that the city government has never given permission to the negroes to bathe at the beach or on city property. Occasionally negro employees of white residents have bathed in the gulf, and when found it has been promptly stopped. It has been reported that a few negroes have gone to the South end of the island or on the bay side, which is approximately a half-mile from the gulf, on private property and have gone in bathing.

"The police department of Clearwater is unable to observe every violation of

White Man Pleads for Race; Gets Flogged

Chicago, Ill.
December 12-31-32

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—M. Harvey, who was brutally flogged in Clearwater, Fla., because he protested discrimination against Race citizens in the distribution of free government flour by the local Red Cross, has been warned never to return to the city, according to a report received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This despite the assurance of Governor Carlton written to the N. A. A. C. P. that he had ordered law officers to prosecute the floggers.

Mr. Harvey is at present in another Florida city. He is at a loss what to do since he cannot sell his property holdings in Clearwater. W. D. Williams, the other victim of the mob, has not yet returned to Clearwater.

Reports to the N. A. A. C. P. indicate that the floggings had the sympathy if not the active participation of certain officers of the law in the Florida town and for this reason the sheriff's office has been slow in proceeding.

TIME FOR A NEW DEAL

ON the opposite page is a summary of the findings of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. The conference's report details an appalling number of inefficient housing practices and unjust laws and inhuman attitudes, so far as the Negro is concerned, on the part of the majority group. These things make more pronounced the long known truth that it is at present impossible for the majority of America's Negro citizens to obtain dwellings which even meet minimum standards of sanitation, privacy, and elementary comfort. 7-20-32

That the Negro is as healthy as he is, that he is as wealthy, happy, determined, and progressive as he is, certainly is not to be credited to the lack of obstacles which have hindered his advance on every front since Emancipation. To cite only a few cases in point, stories in this issue of the Guide tell of the following:

Negroes, in a Virginia county in addition to taxes, raised \$2,000 for a school and then had to spend almost that much again to provide transportation which the county itself was providing for white pupils whose parents' only educational expense was through taxation.

In Norfolk and vicinity Negroes are drowning every week in isolated and unprotected and unfamiliar waterfront spots when they are not sweltering in crowded, unpaved sections, while a city which provides parks, playgrounds, golf courses, tennis courts, and beaches for its white citizens refuses to make available for use a municipal beach site which was finally purchased after stubborn and benighted opposition was repeatedly defeated in every legal and civic test.

Instead of providing jobs and relief in equal proportion to Negroes, on a basis of need and qualification, New Jersey is seeking to have thousands of "non-resident" colored men and women return to southern communities from which they migrated, often by force of traditional circumstances and not by choice.

Which recalls Detroit's appropriating \$90,000 for a similar purpose and the defeated Federal proposal to "ship 'em back home." At a thousand governmental and private Hoover

Dams Negroes are discriminated against in favor of white Americans and even unnaturalized aliens. America, it's time for a new deal for your loyal, deserving black citizens!

Where Should A Negro Get Hurt?

By Esther Balderston Jones
(From The Christian Century)

Where should a Negro get hurt?

That is, if he expects to receive adequate treatment for his injuries and have any chance to recover, where had he best stage his accident? Let me offer a few facts and suggestions.

A few years ago a crowd of college students riding south to a football game had a blowout on a gravel road. The car overturned and a

freshman fractured the spinal column at the base of the skull. He was driven to a doctor in Athens, Alabama. The physician did everything in his power, but said a hospital and x-ray were necessary. The hospital at Decatur nearby would take no Negroes. No undertaker would rent his ambulance for the thirty-mile drive to Huntsville. Finally, the quiet stubborn insistence of the white faculty member who was with the crowd prevailed on one ambulance owner. But the delay was fatal. In spite of every care at the hospital, founded by Mrs. McCormick of Chicago with the express provision that the accommodations and service for Negroes be identical with those for whites, the boy died that evening. His father, a physician, was interrupted in a lecture to nurses on the treatment of high spinal fracture to rush to his boy, dying of just such a fracture, because the first rule, immediate operation, could not be followed.

Beware Birmingham!

A little farther south comes Birmingham. Do not have an auto accident in Birmingham. This is what may happen to a Negro there. On

November 6, 1931, the teacher of tailoring at Huntsville Normal drove to Birmingham to a football game. In the city streets a commercial truck ran into his car. No one was seriously hurt. The Negro teacher and the white truck driver, in a conciliatory mood, stood talking over the settlement. But a crowd gathered. A car full of trouble-makers, white, drove up. The occupants saw Negroes discussing the situation with a white man, hurled epithets and brick bats, felled the Negroes. The teacher, injured on the head, was patched up with no hospital treatment, and in the spite of what Huntsville's hospital that night of a fractured skull. No hospital at Decatur nearby would take no Negroes. No undertaker would rent his ambulance for the thirty-mile drive to Huntsville. Finally, the quiet stubborn insistence of the white faculty member who was with the crowd prevailed on one ambulance owner. But the delay was fatal. In spite of every care at the hospital, founded by Mrs. McCormick of Chicago with the express provision that the accommodations and service for Negroes be identical with those for whites, the boy died that evening. His father, a physician, was interrupted in a lecture to nurses on the treatment of high spinal fracture to rush to his boy, dying of just such a fracture, because the first rule, immediate operation, could not be followed.

For rural Georgia, my advice is the same. Miss Wygal's article about Miss Derricotte's death in The Christian Century for January 13 makes clear that the pattern of thought is such that it never occurred to anyone, white or colored, to try to get a Negro into the local rural hospital. And, of course, if you do enter a white institution, no matter who you are, here in the south, you may expect to be called by your first name, and your Negro physician cannot treat you. *Star of Zion*
Chances Better In Tennessee

In Tennessee as a whole the chances of hospitalization for a Negro who has met an accident are better than any other state on which we have fairly complete records. There are three and six-tenths beds per thousand and Negroes. Most of them are in the four cities in almost the four corners of the state, so you would not have to drive more than one hundred miles to a hospital if you located your accident wisely in Tennessee! Still, fifty out of the 107 hospitals in the state say that they do not admit Negroes, even in emergencies. *Charlotte, N.C.*

North Carolina is a beautiful state with splendid roads, but be careful about any accident there, at least in 42 of its hundred counties, for there are no hospital beds for Negroes at all in those 42, and only 2.6 beds per thousand in the whole state. In South Carolina, please be even more careful. Best have your accident near Charleston, there are 182 beds for Negroes in and near there. But in twenty of the 46 counties there are no hospitals for anybody, and the average for the state is only .8 beds per thousand Negroes. "In one of 21,323 there are no beds for Negroes and only 29 beds for the 15,377 white population." It would seem best for judgment is at all fallible, to drive elsewhere in South Carolina, and for a white person not to go over twenty-five or thirty miles an hour.

There are no detailed figures on hospital service for Negroes for any states but these three, Tennessee and the two Carolinas. But won't someone tell us what becomes of the tax money devoted to hospitals? Is it used with any regard to the care of the whole population? If many tax-supported hospitals insist on treating white patients only, why then are there only two federal, ten state, and three county hospitals for Negroes in the whole United States? And are the accommodations and equipment in these few equal to white institutions? 7-21-32

Much is and should be said about the self-sacrificing humanitarian service rendered by physicians, nurses, and hospitals, but until kindness can overstep color lines we have not met the plain duty of pagan humanity, let alone Christian. It is scarcely to be doubted that were an animal severely injured near a hospital with no veterinarian available the "man" hospital would render emergency aid. But one-tenth of our native born population cannot always expect that

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Much is and should be said about the self-sacrificing humanitarian service rendered by physicians, nurses, and hospitals, but until kindness can overstep color lines we have not met the plain duty of pagan humanity, discrimination. Much is said and written and a little done about lynching, for it emblazons our savagery around the world. A little is said and once in a while among hundreds of farces some progress is made regarding justice in the courts and at the population cannot always expect that polls for Negroes. Educational opportunities are enlarging. A good deal of least emergency treatment for every hue and cry is being raised aboutbody in every hospital. "Negro health," but what is being said or done about the fact that not to get hurt at all anywhere.

There are but ten hospitals in the whole United States where Negro physicians can hold internships and so perfect their training? What is being done to bring counties and municipalities to build hospitals for all, or to open people's eyes to the reason and humanity of providing at

Holding to the Color Line

WHEN A THROUGH TRAIN from the South pulls out of Washington for the North, the Jim Crow cars are dropt off. Negro passengers may seat themselves with the white passengers.

In the South they make separate accommodations for the two races, and the principle of segregation, they say, works to the advantage of both.

In the North the Jim Crow law is not recognized, but, as even Negro delegates to church conventions can vouchsafe, it has the force of custom in many places. In fact, as noted in these pages May 28, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, found it necessary to pass a resolution never to hold a session in any city where the color line is drawn.

But Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Atlanta, Georgia, one of the militant leaders of Southern Methodism, believes that national and racial lines are ordained of God that denominational lines too, are to be respected, and he says that the resolution passed by the Northern Methodists at Atlantic City is a mistake.

"They will not be able to maintain that resolution," he writes in the *Atlanta Journal*, "without great damage to their church and injury to the interests of the Negro."

AND when the seventy-five-year-old Bishop speaks, we are told, he commands attention. Tho only slightly more than five feet tall, and nicknamed "Shorty" by his friends, he is powerfully built. He has a wonderful voice, says his friend, Dr. Elam Franklin Dempsey, author of "Wit and Wisdom of Bishop Warren Aikman Candler." His whole personality combines brilliancy, comprehension, and profundity. A great generalizer, he compresses a whole volume into one sentence. He wears pince-nez or tortoise-shell glasses. In the pulpit, where his words "seem to weigh a ton," he wears a cutaway. He is a great conversationalist, loves his home, travels much, smokes cigars, and abhors cigarets.

The differences in language and custom and ineradicable racial instincts, says the Bishop, form an effective bar to the effacement of national lines. "It is perfectly true," he concedes, "that the men of different races should treat one another with kindness and brotherly consideration, but that does not mean that the racial distinctions and racial affinities and antagonisms can be ignored."

The color line is drawn in the North as well as in the South, points out Bishop Candler, and he recalls that:

"It has not been long since a Detroit court ruled that a Negro may own property in a restricted district of that city, but he may

not occupy it. One of the leading papers of the South discuss the decision in this wise:

"We are not criticizing the decision of the court in this case. We cite it merely as proof of the inconsistency of our Northern friends on the race question. Sometimes they permit themselves to become all wrought up over imaginary injustice done the Negro in the South."

"Frequently a Northern lecturer or writer discourses glibly about the so-called race problem, when he knows little or nothing at all of what he is talking about. Nevertheless, he often does much harm by creating in the minds of uninformed Negroes the impression that social equality exists north of the Ohio River."

"When the misinformed Negro quits the South and removes to a Northern State, he finds that he has been deceived. Sometimes he meets with violence at the hands of those who he had been persuaded were his friends. That is just what happened in Detroit. Then the matter got into the courts, and now the Negro finds that he can get no consolation there."

PROPOSALS to efface national and racial lines, maintains Bishop Candler, are not the conclusions of reason and good judgment. He holds to a like opinion in regard to denominational lines. He notes that the Baptists and Episcopalians refused to go into the merger which resulted in the United Church of Canada, and that a part of the Presbyterian Church remains aloof. "There are just as many denominations in Canada as ever," he says, "and there is more denominational strife and irritation." He maintains, then, that—

"To merge all the denominations into one great obese body would not promote definiteness of belief, . . . would suppress it, and thereby destroy its energy."

"It would not manifest an intelligent interest in religion, but would rather show a slovenly indifference to truth if all men agreed that one creed is as good as another, and that definite religious belief is a matter of no consequence."

Anent Bishop W. A. Candler Views

Some three or four weeks ago the *Literary Digest* carried the views of Bishop Candler on the race question. Of course the Bishop holds to his old views about God creating certain races and forever fixing their bounds and by implication, the Bishop asserts even their social status has been fixed by the Almighty. He does not think so.

well of Negroes as 1 whites mingling together even in God's Church on terms of equality. The *Chicago Defender* expresses our sentiment on this matter and we adopt it as our own. It said editorially:

"Bishop Warren A. Candler of Atlanta, Ga., has finally joined the Southern Anti-Race Equality club, whose membership includes those small souls who are so constituted as to be unable to properly understand either the spiritual laws of God or the rigid code of ethics, which together form the basis of our modern civilization."

"Through a selfish and craven desire for publicity at any cost, Shorty (the name by which the bishop is best known) forced his way into the columns of the *Literary Digest* and is quoted as having offered much diatribe on the race question. The *Digest*, in speaking of the bishop, refers to him as the "militant leader of southern Methodism." Ordinarily the word "militant" would

give one the impression that the bishop was engaged in some kind of warfare, and when we hark back to the title of bishop the conclusion is reached that it means warfare against hypocrisy, hatred and racial prejudice.

"But upon scanning closely the bishop's interview as printed in the *Digest*, the character of the man and the nakedness of his soul are revealed in his preachments of selfishness, prejudice and hatred."

"The bishop's attitude on the race question brings him within the purview of St. Paul's critical castigation of the high priest Ananias, who without cause commanded Paul to be smitten and prompted Paul's reply to this persecution as follows: "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall: for sittest thou to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten contrary to the law."

"The bishop by reason of the position he holds in the church could be of much use to the clergy and to his country, if he did not look through a "glass darkly." No man can preach Christ and hatred at the same time and the bishop must either be the missionary of truth and love or the ambassador of selfishness, putridity and hate.

"Fortunately for those whom the "good" bishop serves, he is now 75 years old, and represents both a school and a tradition that are slowly but surely passing. The church, yes, even the church, South, will arise from "its practices and purposes of old" to bring within the scope of its teachings love, charity and good will toward a men.

"It is refreshing to realize that the bishop does not represent the new South, but rather a decaying age and a decaying thought. In these days of stress and strain the new South is looking forward, striving successfully to rise above the confusion and vices of the past and the narrow-minded, petty prejudices of old fogies, both in and out of the cloth."



For the Jim Crow Law

Bishop Warren A. Candler, nicknamed "Shorty," who believes racial lines are ordained of God.

SEGREGATION.

A communication signed by J. S. Moore of Bahia, Brazil, and addressed to the editor of The New York Age, follows:

"For what I deem important reasons, I am hereby begging you for your candid opinion as to whether or not racial segregation has helped colored Americans in the United States of America, and how? Also whether you think it has been a benefit to the nation or modern civilization? And whether you would recommend universal segregation of Negroes and why? Please be calm and dispassionate, for your reply will be placed against others. Therefore, best reasons would be greatly appreciated."

In discussion of the subject one cannot indulge in generalizations. Racial segregation has its good and bad points, there are times when it is acceptable and at other times decidedly unacceptable. Colored Americans do not object to voluntary segregation. But they are unalterably opposed to any law designed to set them off either publicly or privately as "a thing apart."

Voluntary segregation has been beneficial to colored Americans in the same way that it has been to white Americans. The Irish, Jews, Italians, Germans and

other racial groups have gained political and economic ascendancy through it. In large urban centers of the North the Negro is beginning to do likewise. Harlem never could have elected two Negro Municipal Court judges had it not been for voluntary segregation; nor would the first Illinois Congressional District be represented by a member of the race. As a matter of fact, Negroes are usually elected to political office from districts where they are in the majority. The first time Rep. De Priest ran for Congress he lost every white election district.

In a section peopled by Jews, that race conducts either all or most of the business enterprises. So do the Italians, Greeks, Irish and Germans in their respective communities. But it is not so with Negroes in Harlem. When the Paul Laurence Dunbar apartments, the largest and most successful housing experiment of its kind

in the world, were opened a little over four years ago, there was one grocery store on the Seventh Avenue side and another on the Eighth Avenue side. The project houses 511 families, and approximately 2,000 persons, yet the stores were forced to close for lack of cooperation.

There is no reason why the colored American should not improve his lot through voluntary segregation as other races are doing. But it is his bounden duty to consistently fight legalized segregation and such undemocratic and unprincipled rulings as the segregation of clerks in the Governmental departments

Washington. The election of Negroes in Congress, state legislatures, Board of Aldermen and on the bench contributes toward making the United States what the founders intended it to be—a representative government of the people—and without question is a progressive step beneficial both to the nation and to civilization.

The New York Age would not recommend universal segregation of the Negro, a scheme so Utopian and visionary that it is not taken seriously.

Discrimination - 1932

PROPHETS AND PROFITS OF SEGREGATION

By Dr. Carter G. Woodson

—for all, while at the same time

Negro segregationists are now denouncing me from the housetops, because I fearlessly attack their trade and the way they apply it. I do not take seriously what they are saying, however, for practically all of these unfortunates are hirelings who live on profits of segregation. The had better call me bad names. If they do not they will lose their jobs.

These segregationists are saying that I should restrict myself to history. This is precisely what I am doing. Segregation is the most far-reaching development in the history of the Negro since the enslavement of the race. In fact, it is a sequel of slavery; and any writer who is unable to understand this or who has not the courage to speak about it is not an historian. History, moreover, has no value unless it shows the bearing of the past upon the present and that of the present upon the past. 6-30-32

There are a few defenders of segregation, who are doubtless sincere. Although nominally free they have never been sufficiently enlightened to see the matter other than as slaves. I can cite cases of Negroes who opposed emancipation and denounced the abolitionists. A few who became free re-enslaved themselves. A still larger number made no effort to become free because they did not want to disconnect themselves from their masters, and their kind still object to full freedom.

Ever since the Civil War when Negroes were first given a chance to participate in the management of their affairs they have been inconsistent and compromising. They have tried to gain one thing on one day by insisting on equality

folks. We been use for eating a cake er bread out yonder 'tween de plow handles. Les us go out dar."

I am proud of the fact that I have never seen anybody whom I considered better than myself because he happened to be of a different color. For that reason I am unalterably opposed to segregation, and I never accept it unless it is forced upon me and I can not help myself. I am still poor and I have never been rich; but I

have never worked at a place or served in a position in which I had to discriminate against a member of my race. Any man who does such a thing can not develop what we call character. He thereby loses his soul. I oppose segregation because it is un-Christian. I can not think that Christ would countenance the efforts of the churches which segregate people and even shut the doors in their faces on account of color. I can not think that there is any of the spirit of Jesus Christ in the Y. M. C. A. or the Y. W. C. A. which will accept the white drunkard or harlot while driving a way the Negro woman or man of character and culture. I have no respect for those Negroes who, knowing these things, serve these organizations as hirelings to be fuddled the Negro public which has not had the chance to be enlightened.

It is interesting to note, too, that when Negro segregationists complain to you that the traducer is not doing the best part by them they do not want you to use their names in criticizing the attitude of their boss. If you do they will not know anything about it. According to the newspapers, this is exactly what Tobias and Moorland have done in denying what they have told me. I thus thought that men ordained to preach were also ordained to tell the truth.

Segregation, moreover, is a form of oppression which, in the long run, according to history, works more injury to the oppressor than to the oppressed. To have the segregated kicked around there must be some person cruel enough to do the kicking, and this very act brutalizes the persons whom he belittles and debases him thus despitefully uses. We see that the Greeks were never able to make their best contributions until they began to

break down social barriers. The Romans likewise saw the necessity of more equality of the classes and masses. Modern nations finally realized that they were handicapping themselves by forcing the Jews into the ghetto, and some of us may live unto the day when the majority of the people of this country will see the folly of segregating Negroes.

Milledgeville, Ga., Times
Friday, June 10, 1932

RACIAL EQUALITY

The resolution by the Methodists in conference at Atlantic City in favor of social equality is a step in the wrong direction, and the first to voice resentment against it was a colored delegate, who said: "My race has been done an injustice. This resolution will give the South the idea we are seeking social equality. This is not true." The trouble with the northern branch is that it seems to be trying to insult the South by a sort of "force bill," and cares little what the result will be if it makes the southern wing "bite the dust."—Dalton Citizen.

THE COLOR LINE IN BOXING

Race prejudice of America has decreed that no Negro may have a chance at any championship in boxing except by the knock-out route. Negroes need not expect a fair decision on points in a boxing match anywhere in the United States. This was exemplified Monday night in the Chocolate-Berga fight in New York.

This decision, like that in the Sharkey-Schmeling bout in the same city a few weeks ago, was rank, foul and unfair. The color question or race prejudice decided both fights.

Every sports writer present at each fight would have given the right in each bout to the opposite man the supposed judges said won. Kid Chocolate is a dark skinned Cuban and of course classed as a Negro by race prejudiced America.

In Schmeling-Sharkey decision, color prejudice played its part and gave Sharkey the decision for had Schmeling Larry Gaines, Negro Canadian, who is the British heavy weight. Gaines is said to be a better fighter than Schmeling and was expected to win the bout with Schmeling therefore giving the diamond-studded belt to a Negro again, which would have been the first since Jack Johnson held it.

Jack Johnson laid down to the inferior Jess Willard in Havana back in the good old days and no Negro has had a real chance to win and wear that championship belt since.

Many people wondered why Sharkey, the beaten man in the big bout was given the decision over Schmeling the real winner of the battle. The reason for it was the colored man in England who loomed as the next world's champion.

Race prejudice in America, in this case reached across the sea and found an excuse for a rank and unfair decision in a boxing match in New York.

Race prejudice is evidently on the increase in America. It has outstripped America's Christianity and dominates the church, the government, the whole country.

Negroes are the victims more often and more severely than any other race in this country. Of course there are other races who suffer to a certain degree. The Negro is the victim even of those who suffer also. Will this monster ever dominate this land or will another hundred years witness the advancement of the Negro to a much less degree of race prejudice? Our great-great-grand children may be able to see a change for the better. For the present we can grit our teeth and make the best of it, ever mindful that race prejudice is greater, more far reaching and more in evidence than our constitution or our much heralded Christian principles and is our "Thorn in the flesh."

Test Yourself to See if You Are a Segregationist

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

Director of The Association for

ARE you a segregationist? Recently I was called a segregationist because I have attended a Negro church, taught in a separate school and traveled in a Jim-Crow car. If this is segregation, it is not by choice. I am

not welcomed in the other churches at my home in the capital of the nation, for practically all of them turn Negroes away. I do not think that I should stop attending church, but I



Carter G. Woodson

shall never identify myself with one that has been set up for Negroes pushed out through the back door, one that does not want us. Do you do such a thing?

As a teacher, like others, I had to serve my people in their separate schools or permit them to grow up

in ignorance. In going to various parts of the country to serve them,

too, I have had to ride in the Jim-Crow car, for I could not walk the distance; and, if necessary, I would

have gone in a box car in order to serve them. I love my people, and I want to suffer with them.

No sane man will say that one compelled to do a thing should be held responsible for what he does.

When I had to do these things I did them under protest. I have never advocated the separation of

the races in churches and schools, nor have I advocated the Jim-Crow law as I have known some misguided Negroes to do. I advocate the destruction of social and economic barriers.

Taking care of Negroes who have been driven away from other churches and schools is a different

thing from establishing them for personal gain. A segregationist is one taking the initiative to bring

the evil upon himself usually because he profits thereby, although the group to which he belongs loses that much of its liberty.

This is a question which you may answer yourself. Do you join with ill-designing real estate men in

keeping Negroes out of desirable parts of the city and confining them to the unsanitary section?

Do you help them to collect from Negroes thus cornered a larger rental than they exact from whites

for the same property? Do you as their agent connive at the owners' neglecting such property occupied by Negroes because you know that

these indigent people cannot move elsewhere? If you do these things, you are a segregationist living on the profits of segregation.

Have you as a minister ever gone into a community where the races were moving along amicably to-

gether in their churches and you rented a shack or an old empty store to start a separate church for

"our people" that you might make your living without working for it? If you have done this, you are not

a servant of the lowly Jesus; you are a segregationist serving the anti-Christ arrayed in opposition to the principles of brotherhood

taught by the humble Nazarene. Separate churches are not necessary to serve Him. They prevent Him from being served.

Have you ever settled in a com-

munity with mixed schools, and because the board of education did not let your daughter teach, or those in charge of the schools did not treat your children right, you started the movement which resulted in separate schools? Then you are a short-sighted segregationist. You are violating the principle of democracy and denying your own children the chance in life which they deserve.

Instead of advocating separate schools, you should have staged a fight for equality and justice in the

system as it existed. Most parts of the country are not able to maintain one good system. When

they have to provide a makeshift system for Negroes, it is generally understood that the facilities will be inferior, and the Negro child

thereby loses his chance for enlightenment.

Do you as a politician corner the Negro voters of your community and open a "two-by-four office,"

where you bargain with the chieftains of partisan warfare for the sale of these unenlightened people at so much a head? If you do, you are a segregationist. If these Negroes are wanted, why not have

that party call them or their representatives to its headquarters, as they do other elements of the population? People thus handled can

have no influence in politics, and their leaders will always be treated with contempt.

Do you as an officeholder accept positions with the understanding that your duties will be purely

nominal and that you and your assistants will be set off by yourselves as if you were contaminating the

rest of mankind? If you do, you are a segregationist. You may thereby feather your own nest, but

you can have no respect for yourself; and, of course, nobody else will have any for you. Your step is one

backward toward the time when even that which you hold by com-

promise will be taken away. Every effort at such sacrifice of principle tends to fix new disabilities and

burdens against the Negro until there will be no hope for his elevation in the modern world.

Do you as a professional man impose upon innocent Negroes, who, because of racial proscription, are

not wanted by white professional men? Do you treat these unfortunate people when they are already

well and they do not know any better than to pay you fees for unnecessary service or for disservice?

If you do these things, you are a professional profiteer taking advantage of the despised and rejected of men whose segregation, temporarily at least, redounds to the interest of the exploiter.

Well, then, you will say practically all Negroes are segregationists. Few can escape this hard and fast rule. This is true. Most Negro

leaders are engaged in some sort of

segregation, and they have become so accustomed to it that they never think of it as a crime against mankind. Occasionally when the oppressing element suddenly kicks the Negro one rung lower on the social ladder, the shock is sufficient to invite reflection and investigation. Someone, then, may begin to think and to say that if we had not done so and so this thing might not have happened. It is too

late then. The decision has been made. The die has been cast. The

inevitable has followed. Clearly, then, Negroes are the cause of most of their troubles. They look for the causes without, but they are within and deepseated.

We have been educated to go in this direction. We do not know for what place we are headed, but we do know that we are going from

bad to worse. Segregation is the gauge of this decline. We shall have to revolutionize to effect a change.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAY 18 1932

WHY STIR SUCH THINGS?

Monroe Journal.

No good can come from the exploit of the Methodist Conference in passing a resolution saying that the conference would not meet in any city where the hotels and such public places did not extend accommodations to Negroes on the same footing as whites.

There seems to have been a sensible Negro among the delegates to register an objection to the resolution. What business is it of the conference what hotels and other agencies practice

in regard to their hospitality? The conference makes no discrimination and that is as far as its business goes. It cannot issue a ukase as to what others shall do. Why do great religious

bodies, which should be occupied with more serious things, go out of their way to throw fire-

brands like this? It certainly cannot do the Negroes any good and can only disturb the rela-

tions that exist in the South, where the bulk of the Negroes live. There is less friction be-

tween the races in the South today than ever before, and Negroes are nearer to substantial justice and happiness than ever before. Such meddling as this can tend only to interrupt those

relations. And besides that, if the conference is going to really carry out this rule, it will not

be able to meet in many of the important cities of the country. Right in Atlantic City, where the Conference was sitting, the hotels are not open to Negroes on an equal footing.

SAYS WE HUMILIATE FOREIGN STUDENTS

Dr. Duggan Ridicules Putting Control of Schol's in Hands of Labor Bureau.

1-20-32

HOLDS MANY FEAR TO COME

Asks Law Placing Matter in Hands of Education Bureau—Doak Aid Defends Regime.

The transfer of the supervision of foreign students and teachers from the Department of Labor to the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior was urged yesterday by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, at a meeting of the Conference on Immigration Policy at Town Hall. He declared he would seek legislation at the next session of Congress to take away from the Department of Labor a problem which has to do "with neither labor nor jobs."

Referring specifically to the recent ruling barring alien students from accepting jobs for pay in this country and the ruling permitting students to remain only until sixty days before their passports expire, Dr. Duggan declared that the United States had made the foreign student object of suspicion and distrust from the very beginning of his preparation to come here.

"The difference in attitude of the United States Government and of European governments to foreign students is to the discredit of the United States," he said. "The average American consul, instead of expressing his pleasure when a foreign student applies for a visa, as the average foreign consul does to the American student going abroad, puts him through a quiz about himself, his family, his finances, his purposes in going to the United States, which in some instances is little less than scandalous."

He told of an Italian scholar, the winner of an American fellowship, who was forced to prove to American authorities at Naples that he could read and write. He also read a letter from the State Department of Hungary asking the institute not

to announce the 1933-34 exchange scholarship list because of the impossibility of finding Hungarian students able to put up \$500 if they should be asked to furnish bond on entering this country.

"For all these reasons it seems to me that the supervision of foreign students and teachers should be placed in a department of the government that views its work from the standpoint of education and culture," he declared. "What we are discussing today is not a labor problem but a fundamental question of international relations."

Walter W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, who defended the department's rulings as measures designed to relieve hardship

among American students, replied that if students were thus disposed of then criminal aliens would logically go to the Department of Justice and other special types of foreigners would be scattered among various bureaus. If a single department were to be chosen, he said, the State Department would probably be the most logical.

Mr. Husband pointed out that foreign students were supposed to come to this country "already financially equipped to go through school," and said that European nations placed far greater limitations on foreign students than did the United States. He held that the foreign-student ruling had little bearing one way or the other upon international good-will.

Among the guests were Edward Corsi, Commissioner of Immigration; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, Floyd Lyle of the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. and Mrs. Zoltan Maguary of the Hungarian Ministry of Education. Miss Florence G. Cassidy presided.

Ban on Foreign Indigent Students and Its Effect

By KELLY MILLER

THE PRESS reports that the Department of Labor has issued an order barring foreign students dependent on self-help in securing their education. The plausible excuse alleged is



Kelly Miller.

that this precaution is necessary for the protection of American work folk from foreign competition.

On first view one would be inclined to say that our alien collegiate contingent dependent on self-help is a negligible factor in the world of work.

America pointed a beckoning finger to the oppressed and persecuted of every land as a place where they might find asylum for the exercise of freedom of conscience and judgment. But now, to present clenched fist to ambitious youth, who hunger and thirst for knowledge and who seek to attain this goal through their own effort, would be to reverse the glorious traditions of the past.

America would belittle its own mind to put an embargo on ideas. A protective tariff may at times be necessary in material matters, but there should always be unrestricted free trade in the realm of ideas. American institutions always have been willing to compete on equal terms with the political, economic and social theories and theorists of the world and have always won.

A nation that would bar Einstein isolates itself from the blessing of human genius. By encouraging ambitious youth handicapped by restrictions in their own homeland to seek the development of their faculties by the more liberal allowances and facilities of American institutions of learning, this country would thereby show itself to be the benefactor of human aspiration as it has always been from its foundation.

The order of the Department of

Labor has perhaps greater significance to Howard University than to any other American institution. Howard University was designed principally for the Negro race and possesses not only national but international significance. It is supported in part by the Federal government for the higher and professional education of the colored youth and derives its main student body from the several states where the Negroes are most thickly settled. It usually enrolls around 150 foreign students, drawn principally from the West Indies and the Caribbean islands.

There are some thirty million persons of African descent in the Western world. Howard University is the outstanding finishing school which attracts the whole group. These islands are too scattered and far between to maintain institutions of university rank and grade. Hence, the longing eyes of their most ambitious youth turn to this international intellectual center for the colored race. These students are, for the most part, very poor and are put to the necessity of earning their own way through school.

If the Labor Department's order were put into effect, it would cut short the intellectual ambition of practically all of them. The results of this estoppel is worthy of serious consideration. The United States is assuming sovereignty or suzerainty over more and more of these islands. Our national well-being demands that these peoples should be indoctrinated with the American basic principle of Americanism, which does not ruffle their racial sensibilities. This can best be done by encouraging the most ambitious and capable youth to learn of the secret and method of our institutions at an attractive university center with a congenial social atmosphere.

Race prejudice is an all pervasive influence which we are forced to recognize and reckon with. Howard University is a national Negro institution which appeals to youth of this blood from all the friends of the earth. It serves a national as well as an international function as a seat of learning of the aspirant Negro youth throughout the Western hemisphere.

A&P Discharges Clerk Who Slaps Colored Girl

A clerk in an A. & P. Store, 266 Boulevard, N. E., assaulted Mrs. Vivian Bonner Whitehead, 199 Howell Street, N. E., Friday, January 22, 1932. Mrs. Bonner had gone to the store to purchase her daily groceries as was her custom to do. A clerk met her and started to wait on her; they differed about the quality of some sweet potatoes. Mrs. Whitehead selected potatoes from the outside, the clerk insisted that she take the potatoes from the inside and she said to him if he desired to make every amend I can't get those I want I won't have any. He got insulted and threw the potatoes back in the box and refused to wait on her further. He left her and another clerk came and sold her whatever she choose, while this clerk was waiting on her she asked him was the man who left her crazy or did the clerks quit waiting on a customer because a customer would not buy what she did not want. He said no. Meanwhile this rough clerk was standing in the door and as she passed out, having finished her purchases, he asked her what did she say about him; she told him I asked the other clerk were you crazy and he said to her in reply I feel like slapping your face. She told him he could slap it if he wanted to and he brutally slapped her twice, bringing the blood from her mouth and nose, knocking her packages out of her arms on the floor. George Williams is manager of the store and instead of protecting the customer from a brutal clerk, as is the policy of the company, he is reported to have pushed her out of the door with the admonition that "I do not allow customers to talk back to my clerks."

Robert Whitehead, the husband of Mrs. Whitehead, called to The

Independent and reported the affair. The Editor called Mr. Williams and Mr. Williams refused to give him any information whatever and hung up the phone in his face. Editor Davis then called headquarters, 881 East Fair, and Mr. Newell, general manager; Mr. Moore, advertising manager, and Mr. Gertman, superintendent over the division that Williams and the fighting clerk work in, promptly came to the Independent office and explained that the company did not approve of the conduct of the clerk and that the clerk had been dismissed from the service of the company the day he assaulted Mrs. Whitehead. Mr. Newell stated that the policy of the company was, "our customers always right, our clerks always wrong." That speaking for the company he desired to make every amend necessary to satisfy Mrs. Whitehead and to disabuse the mind of the public that the company stood for any such brutal conduct in any one of its stores; that the stores were run for the benefit of the customers and not for the benefit of the clerks. That it was against the rules of the company for a clerk to talk back or argue with a customer and that it was a policy of the company to sell a customer what the customer wanted and not for any clerk or employee to undertake to sell a customer anything a customer did not want, that the company wanted to maintain the good will and respect of all of its customers and the public in general and would not tolerate for a moment any mistreatment of a customer by any clerk or employee.

Mr. Newell asked Editor Davis to call on Mrs. Whitehead, apologize to her for the company and to tell her that the company would make any reasonable, necessary amends for the misconduct of the employee who mistreated her, who had already been discharged.

The Editor wants to add that the officers who called upon him sincerely regretted the affair and have made every amend or offered to make such reparation as were

reasonable and satisfactory to the parties injured. But Williams ought to have been dismissed along with the clerk.

Dismiss White Clerk Who Assaulted Lady Customer

ATLANTA, Ga.—(GNS) A white clerk employed at the local store of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, has been discharged, it was learned last week following his unwarranted attack on a colored lady, who was a customer at the store. The attack was made on the customer several weeks ago when she refused to purchase inferior potatoes and insisted on picking out the ones she would buy. When she refused to accept the white clerk's choice and sought out another clerk from whom to purchase the things she wanted, the white man struck her in the face and pushed her out of the door.

Following the assault the matter was taken up with managers of the local A and P Stores here, and the dismissal of the clerk immediately followed.

AN EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT

When a defenseless and inoffensive Negro woman entered an A. & P. Store in the city of Atlanta, Georgia to buy her groceries, she was subjected to assaults and a tirade of abuse on the part of one of the prejudiced and arrogant clerks as well as managers of the store, simply because the woman protested to the effort of the men to palm off undesirable food stuffs on her. The unwarranted treatment accorded the woman did not meet the approval of the large number of Negro patrons of the concern and they immediately withdraw their patronage and directed it to a store in which they received courteous treatment. The district manager of the store is said to have dismissed the clerk and his manager, but the Negroes gave no heed to such; they caused it to be known in no uncertain terms that they would not patronize concerns that even had connected with their organization, such thoughtless and hostile individuals. The store that is located in a Negro community is now without patronage and according to the reports, will eventually have to close its doors.

The boycott is one of the most effective methods of resenting injustices of any kind. There are always to be found, in every community, business men who are sufficiently considerate of the rights of others, regardless of racial connections, who will deal fairly and exhibit courtesy. Such men should have the patronage and the others who are indifferent to the welfare of other people should be left to make their business go in the best way they can.

Leader
MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

MAR 25 1932

SOUTHERN CRUELTY

A peculiarly brutal case of maltreatment of Negroes in the south resulted in the death of Juliette Derricotte, dean of women at Fisk University, a very able and devoted woman.

She was critically injured in an automobile accident near Dalton, Georgia, a little city of something over 8,000. The place has a good hospital, which is supported by public taxation, of which Negroes pay a part, but it does not take any Negro patients. The injured woman was taken to a private Negro home, lacking in facilities. A doctor gave her some attention, but to get the right sort of aid, it was necessary to have an ambulance come from Chattanooga, 40 miles away, and take her, in a serious condition, to that place, where there is a hospital for Negroes. The ride and the several hours of neglect made it impossible to save her life. Had she been treated in the local hospital, she might have recovered.

Race prejudice which can result in such a tragedy is shameful and unworthy of a supposedly civilized people.

Abolish Segregation!

WE are deeply concerned over the tragic death of Dean Juliette Derricotte and Miss Nina Johnson of Fisk University as the result of an automobile accident in Dalton, Georgia, on November 6. The official report of the Interstate Commission has recognized the genuine kindness on the part of white doctors and residents in Dalton. It has made equally clear the racial discrimination under which Miss Derricotte and her companions suffered.

We are constantly reminded through frequent occurrences in our country of the extent of human suffering and the waste of human life which are inevitable as long as American civilization is organized on racial lines. In such a system social and humanitarian efforts must be carried on upon a dual basis quite impossible for the average community to sustain. We commit ourselves, and we summon other women who have been similarly aroused, to an unremitting effort for a new and different civilization where segregation shall be abolished and where social and remedial resources shall be offered equally to every person who needs them.

We are all members of the Headquarters Committee of the National Student Council of Young Women's Christian Associations, with which Miss Derricotte worked for eleven years. We desire to sign this statement not for the Council or the organization as a whole, but as individuals and as Miss Derricotte's friends and colleagues.

JO WILDER ABRAHAM
FRANCES M. BURLINGAME
ADELAIDE CASE
MRS. SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT
VIRGINIA CORWIN
DOROTHY R. CURRIE
MARION CUTHBERT
ESSIE O'DANIEL GWINN

EMILY HICKMAN
ESTHER LLOYD-JONES
MARY HILL KROLL
HULDA NIEBUHR
MARIE RUSS
ADELAIDE D. SIMPSON
NANCY WALKER
CAROLINE D. ZIEGLER

NEW YORK
WORLD -
Telegram
APR 1 1932

Blame Race Prejudice as Educator Dies

THE "civilization" of Dalton, Ga., where a Negro educator, fatally injured in an automobile accident, was taken by ambulance to die in Chattanooga although the town has a modern "white" hospital supported by taxpayers, was questioned today by the Crisis, a magazine of the colored races.

Juliette Derricotte, a young racial leader and dean of women at Fisk University, and Nina Johnson, a senior at the school, were hurt last November in a crash near Dalton according to an article by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro leader and author, in the magazine's March issue.

The article quotes Mrs. Ethel B. Gilbert, Fisk University official, as reporting on the basis of a personal investigation that the physicians who were called made no effort to get their patients into Hamilton Memorial Hospital, a local institution "with a complete modern equipment, supported by public taxation."

A REPORT of the Inter-Racial Commission also is quoted, stating that no Negroes have ever been brought to the hospital, "it being generally understood that Negroes were not treated there."

Dr. J. H. Steed of Dalton was quoted as saying to Mrs. Gilbert in explanation, "You see, we don't even have any wards for them there." The Inter-Racial Commission quoted Steed and two other Dalton physicians as saying that a colored ward was needed and "some" work had been done to that end in the past two years.

DuBois asserts that the physicians, after caring for the two young women in their offices for an hour and a half, and finding they were desperately injured, "nevertheless had them transported to a house with no hospital facilities and left them there without professional attendance for several hours; finally, the Chattanooga ambulance arrived and took them away." Miss Johnson died en route, Miss Derricotte in Chattanooga soon after.

THE interracial commission reported that the colored home to which the two were taken had been used for some time for Negroes, and that major operations were per-

formed there, but Mrs. Gilbert's statement was that the bed she saw there for the patients was "a very uncomfortable looking and not very clean folding bed."

"I shall always have to remember," says Mrs. Gilbert, who is white, "that, within one-half hour after the accident, I would have been in a modern hospital."

SOCIALISTS DID NOT JIM CROW IN VIRGINIA

Charges Against Norman Thomas Denied by Party Heads.

DID NOT ASK SEPARATE SEATS

Communists say He Put Colored in Gallery

AFRO-AMERICAN—Reports that Norman Thomas, Presidential nominee of the Socialist party, had ordered jim crow seating arrangements when he spoke in Richmond, Va., last January, were emphatically denied by John Herling, secretary to Mr. Thomas, this week.

The charge was made in a recent issue of the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist party, this week, which says:

"Although this insult has been known to those who attended the meeting since early in January, it has not been made public until Saturday when one of the colored students who were segregated was quoted in an interview.

"The occasion referred to was a speech made by Thomas at the Mosque Theatre in Richmond, at which Mrs. Arthur Guild, rich white matron, known for her prejudice, was on the platform. Several rich ofay Socialists were in the audience.

"Some Negro students who had been interested in the Socialist movement and in promises made by Socialist speakers came to the

meeting and were refused admittance at the door. They protested their being barred and asked to have a ruling made by Norman Thomas.

"Confronted with having to make a decision which might displease his white financial backers or exhibiting a sense of fair play, Thomas attempted a compromise by saying, 'Let them sit in the gallery.'

"During the meeting, the students, made suspicious by the welcome they received at the door, pressed Thomas with questions about the Socialist party's attitude toward Negroes and the position of Negroes under the Socialist regime.

"Posed by their questions and embarrassed at having to answer anything favorable to the Negroes in front of the rich white audience, he said that he couldn't be sure that race prejudice would cease under the Socialist party's regime. 'I can't promise you,' he said."

Denies Charge

A letter from the editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN asked Mr. Thomas to answer the charges.

Mr. Herling, in Mr. Thomas's absence, declared that the Communists have so long been printing slanderous reports about Mr. Thomas that it is regrettable that credence is still being placed in these reports.

Mr. Thomas spoke in Richmond last Sunday, he said, and there was no segregation. He also denied that Mr. Thomas spoke in Richmond last January.

"Some insane white man in 1927 introduced into the state law a provision making it compulsory to have segregation of white people and Negroes in Virginia," says Mr. Herling. "Mr. Thomas has always opposed this discrimination and has denounced segregation and jim-crowism in all his speeches."

SEGREGATION IN THE
FEDERAL BUILDING

Atlanta Independent

The Independent was astoundingly surprised a few days ago when its representative visited the Federal Building and went to the men's lavatory on the third floor and found one stall label "For Colored People," and the other four, "For White People" — four for whites and one for colored. It makes no difference what your emergency may be, and how many Negroes may need relief at the same time, you are not permitted to use either of the four stalls for whites, though all of them may be vacant. You must press back and hem up nature's call, it matters not what may happen to you, because you are a Negro.

The Independent made further inquiry and was informed that other floors had been similarly segregated.

This is an unwarranted outrage that the race will not stand for without solemn protest, and The Independent calls upon the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. to make an investigation to fix the responsibility for the outrage. We get only what we fight for, and we advise the colored people to use any stall in a lavatory they may find vacant at any time, and see what anybody will do about it. The building does not belong to white upstarts or the little sapheads who happen to be in charge. If Ben Odum did commit this outrage, he acted under orders of higher authority.

At the very time the republicans are trying to re-elect Mr. Hoover, why should government authorities insult the Negro by trying to lily-white government buildings. Petty government officials must be taught that government property is not private property. No citizen has the right to deny another the use of government property that he uses himself. President Hoover does not sanction or approve of this conduct or policy, and The Independent demands a show-down at the Post Office.

NO COLOR LINE
CHICAGO. (ANP)—Despite the fight being made by the property owners, E. J. Hain, white, manager of the South Hotel, 6012 South Parkway, is admitting Negro patrons to the hotel as guests.

DIXIE DEAN AT CRANE JR.

COLLEGE DRAWS COLOR BAR

Chicago Defender

J. Leonard Hancock, dean of the faculty of Crane junior college, who formerly headed a school in Arkansas, has inaugurated a new policy with reference to students entering this branch of the city's educational system. But the rule applies only to members of the Race. At a recent entrance examination under Kenneth W. Duncan, registrar at Crane, all students who were not white were required to write the word "Colored" on their examination blanks.

There were many nationalities represented at the examination, but they were advised to ignore the racial classification. The purpose in having members of our Race designate themselves as "Colored" is an attempt to allow only a few in the Race to attend Crane. Whether they pass or not, only a certain number will be granted the privilege of entering classes at Crane, a school which is supported by the taxpayers.

Recently in the chemistry class at Crane Clarence G. Fawcett, instructor, reprimanded the white students for permitting a boy of our Race to cut-rank them in class average. The boy made 85 per cent, and Fawcett injected racial feeling in his lecture by deploring the fact that "a Negro had led the class." Citizens are urged to write to William Bogan, superintendent of the school, and protest against this racial discrimination at Crane.

A school headed by a man who has had southern contact and who has many members on his faculty who are directly from the South, demands our undivided attention. If these Jim Crow practices are permitted to go unnoticed children of our Race will be forced finally to come from the far North side to attend Wendell Phillips, which is already headed in its junior and senior departments by principals who are imbued with racial prejudices.

WINS CIVIL RIGHT SUIT

RACE-LOYAL COLORED LAWYER GETS CHICAGO RESTAURANT FINED \$100.00 FOR DRAWING COLOR LINE—DOES HIS RACE A SERVICE TO FORCE RESPECT TREATMENT

Chicago, May 19, 1932—Ingenuous subterfuges employed to evade the Illinois civil rights law by restaurants in Chicago's loop business district were blasted by a signal victory won in court Monday by Attorney William H. Temple. After listening to his plea for clean Americanism, a jury in Judge Edward Scheffler's court found the Stover Restaurant and Lunchroom Company, a restaurant chain, guilty of discriminating and awarded \$100 damages to the plaintiff, Attorney A. M. Burroughs.

Mr. Burroughs was refused service on account of his color July 12, 1929. Floyd J. Stover, president of the restaurant corporation, was caught in many contradictions in cross examination. The jury deliberated four hours on the amount of damages to be awarded. The maximum amount set by law is \$500.

Mr. Temple's victory opened the way for a frontal attack on restaurant discrimination in this city, which has so long been upheld by prejudiced juries and lax prosecution.

KNOCKS OUT SEGREGATION AT LAKE FRONT

Admission Fee Also Is Cancelled

Battling against powerful interests and influences from without and with a lack of co-operation among certain agencies within the Race that almost amounted to opposition, The Chicago Defender emerged victorious this week after a gallant fight to end the outrageous discrimination which held forth at the 12th St. bathing beach until this newspaper began its crusade.

Beginning by calling on the attendant in immediate charge of the beach, representatives of The Chicago Defender carried the fight to the door of Rufus Dawes, chairman of the World Fair commission, and brother of former Vice President Charles G. Dawes, and to members of the Illinois general assembly and other South side leaders.

Slurs Westsiders

By special grant of the legislature, the 12th St. beach was turned over to the Congress Construction company, a private enterprise, and was to be operated in connection with the World's Fair.

The project hit its first snag when one of the executives was quoted as having said the "rabble from the West side" was not welcome at the beach. Politicians, especially members of the legislature from that section flew into a rage. Not only did they protest against having their constituents called "rabble," but they began a move at once to force the managers of the beach to discontinue the 10-cent admission charge at the beach.

Simultaneous with the action of the westsiders, The Chicago Defender, upon learning members of the Race would not be admitted even upon payment of the fee, started an investigation. It culminated this week with success for the Race when on Monday several persons of the Race, accompanied by Edgar G. Brown, who directed the investigation for The Chicago Defender, were cordially received at the beach and given every attention and shown every courtesy accorded any other person.

Congressman Oscar DePriest headed a committee of eight who

called on Mr. Dawes last week. The Fair head admitted there was segregation at the beach, but denied responsibility. At the time he did not give the committee much satisfaction but he promised he would take the matter under advisement and discuss it with associates. It appears that Mr. Dawes, seeing the point as The Chicago Defender put it before him, used his influence and knocked out the notorious practice which threatened to mar the success of the coming fair.

It is now possible for all citizens of Chicago to visit the beach regardless of race or financial standing as the admission fee was discontinued along with the crash of the Race barrier.

Story Arouses Citizens

Two weeks ago Mr. Dawes was visited by Mr. Brown after the director of the Ten-Year Progress Plan and Program for Race Citizens had been refused admittance into the beach upon presentation of a ticket. Mr. Brown appealed to the pride of Mr. Dawes when he asked the fair head if he intended that a project directed by a member of the famous Dawes family should lose its opportunity for success and international glory by permitting Race prejudice to ruin its chances.

Legislators from Chicago's South side took exception to an article in The Chicago Defender which criticized them for not seeing to it that citizens of the Race were protected against discrimination at the 12th St. beach which was made a private enterprise by a legislative grant, it being turned over to the Congress Construction company for the World's Fair.

COLOR BAR IS UP AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO.—That the forces of Jim Crow are at work at the Rush Medical School of the University of Chicago, was revealed in a complaint registered this week by Dr. Harsba F. Bouyer, local physician and surgeon, and alumnus of Lincoln (Pa.) and Meharry Medical College.

Dr. Bouyer, at present on the staff of Provident Hospital here, was given a scholarship last September by the LaVerne Noyes Foundation of Chicago University, but declares that he was refused the privilege of registering in one of the special courses (ophthalmology) taught at Rush Medical School on the grounds of his color.

D.C. Doctor Refused

The physician in a statement to the AFRO declared that a prominent Washington (D.C.) physician

who was notified to report on October 3 to register in this course at Rush, arrived as scheduled, but was told, when his color was discovered, that the class was filled.

He further cited that one of his co-workers, after having been given a scholarship for one year, applied to the department of ophthalmology and was refused admittance because of his color.

Referring to this unjust policy of discrimination, Dr. Bouyer said:

"These scholarships are given to qualified ex-service men for their loyalty to their country during the World War and I must say that I qualified in every respect—except color."

"I am an ex-service man of the World War and served two years in the United States Army—eleven months in France, and thirty days on the front-line of battle with Battery E, 351st Field Artillery. I carried a ninety pound pack on my back, lived for many months under shell fire amid the mud, slime and hell of No Man's Land, only to return and have a career spoiled and changed by those who, when in the thickest of the fray, were living in ease and gathering in dollars."

Need Training More

"My blood has helped make sacred the soil upon which this great university stands and I feel that I should have a chance to share in all of the good things it has to offer. We need more specially trained physicians."

"It is regrettable that such prejudices exist in these special courses. Negro physicians who seek classified advanced work in eye, ear, nose, and throat, must spend their life's earnings in sailing the seven seas to foreign lands in order to learn how to drain the Antrum of Highmore or remove the nasal polypus."

"The young blood of my race will break these chains and their linking will be heard before the bars of a just judge."

A. L. JACKSON WINS JIM CROW SUIT AGAINST RESORT OWNER

Chicago, Ill.
CENTERVILLE, Mich., Dec. 30.—The scales of justice tilted the right way here Saturday when a jury in St. Joseph circuit court awarded damages of \$1 for "humiliation" to A. L. Jackson, well-known Chicagoan, Harvard graduate and president of the board of directors of Provident hospital.

The incident which formed the basis of the suit happened in 1930 and was directed against Arthur Thompson, a resort owner at Fishers lake, near Centerville. Jackson sought damages of \$2,500.

Jackson contended that in July of 1930, while vacationing at Fishers lake, he, his wife and child went swimming and later when the three returned to their parked auto they found a sign stuck on the car which read: "We cater to whites only."

Identify Handwriting

During the course of the trial the handwriting on the card was identified as that of Thompson. Jackson insisted that he brought the suit as a matter of racial pride and because the un-American restrictions at the beach were humiliating and unfair. Inasmuch as it was a public beach and intended for use by all law-abiding and self-respecting citizens.

The case was said to be the second of its kind filed in Michigan courts and came up before Judge Blaine Hatch. One of the jury members was a woman graduate of Oberlin college, widely known here, who, during her college days, came to know something of the race question.

Included among the other members of the jury were four owners of property at Fisher lake, where the Jim Crow incident occurred, and the jury's decision is being hailed by Race citizens here not only as a victory for Jackson, but evidence that the white residents of Michigan will not tolerate the presence of the hydra-headed monster, Jim Crowism and narrow-minded Race prejudice.

SOUTHWAY HOTEL UNDER FIRE FOR QUITTING JIM CROW POLICY

Chicago Defender

E. L. Harris, manager of the Southway hotel, 6012 South Pkwy., which recently lowered its barriers of segregation and opened its doors to the entire public, said Wednesday morning when asked about a petition for an injunction filed in superior court by Woodlawn property owners to enjoin the hotel from renting rooms to members of the Race, "I know nothing about the petition."

The hotel manager declared there have been numerous protests against the new policy of the hotel, but asserted that the protests will have nothing to do with his plans. Asked if he intended to continue operating the Southway according to his announced plan, three weeks ago, Mr. Harris said: "If you mean 'Am I going to operate it as a high-class and respectable hotel?' my answer is yes."

Base Action on Agreement

The petition, it is said, is based on a racial restriction agreement signed in 1928 by 600 property owners in the district between Cottage Grove Ave. and South Pkwy and 60th and 63d Sts. The 600 signers are said to have represented 95 per cent of the property owners in the district and included the owner (at that time) of the Southway hotel. It is claimed that the new owners of the hotel have broken the agreement by taking tenants who are not white.

The Woodlawn property owners, like the notorious Kenwood property owners association, did much to keep up strife on the South side several years ago, when the rapid growth of the Race population made expansion necessary. The home of Jesse Binga at 59th St. and South Pkwy. was bombed, as were Bethesda church, 53d St. and Michigan Ave., and other places, during that time.

JIM CROW IN VOGUE; HURTS WATERS' SHOW

Garrick Theater Seats

Patrons by Color

That the Garrick theater, 64 W. Randolph St., has adopted policy of segregating its

against segregation in every hour I have played, and if such is the case at the Garrick, it most certainly hasn't my approval. I want the Colored people to attend my show, but I do not want them humiliated, and if such a practice is in vogue I will see that it is immediately stopped."

Shuberts Dodge Issue

The Chicago Defender attempted to discuss the house policy with Miss Bromberg, a Shubert representative who is publicity manager for that interest, but she was uninterested in the matter and switched the reporter to a Mr. Gray of the "Rhapsody in Black" management, who denied that it was the policy of the show to order segregation.

The pulling power of Miss Waters as a star attraction has been somewhat lessened by the rumors of segregation that have been spread widely among members of her own Race. They are at a loss to understand why the Garrick would institute such policy, while the Illinois, which has been housing "The Green Pasture" an entire Race cast, has been liberal in its seating arrangement.

Complaints Heard

The house is under the management of the Shubert interests, which have a nation-wide reputation of dealing unfairly with our people in seating arrangements.

This is the first time in the history of Chicago that such a vicious plan has been instituted in a downtown playhouse. The Chicago Defender had received several complaints from citizens who purchased tickets to attend Lew Leslie's "Rhapsody in Black" show now playing there. They observed that the ticket office was selling them seats in only two sections of the house, and that members of our Race were herded together in sections on the main floor and balcony. The plan is so cleverly executed that when a person of dark complexion presents a ticket that he has purchased through white sources calling for a main floor seat in the center aisle, the ushers hesitate to seat him.

The Defender tested the theater's segregation plan Wednesday night and found that the complaints it had received were well founded. A ticket was bought through a white source and given to a representative of this paper. When he presented his stub to the usher she questioned him. He was the only person of his Race seated in the center aisle. The Jim Crow sections on the left side of the main floor and balcony were crowded with patrons who had been humiliated by the theater's policy.

Patrons Feel Insult

The rumor of this method of segregation has gained such momentum on the South side that many who had planned to attend "Rhapsody in Black," which is starring Eth Waters, have decided to stay away rather than undergo humiliation while witnessing a performance members of their own Race. It is not the policy of the management of "Rhapsody in Black" to segregate was brought out by Lew Leslie, producer of the show, in an interview with a Defender representative.

"For the past 15 years," Mr. Leslie said, "I have fought vigorously

STEVENS HOTEL DENOUNCED BY RELIGIOUS GROUP FOR JIM CROW

By S. G. SPOTTSWOOD

A victory for Christian race relations was scored Thursday by the professional advisory section on Negro work of the International Council of Religious Education when the executive committee of the council in session at the Stevens hotel, Chicago, adopted a resolution directing the executive officers of the organization to never hold the annual meeting of the body where members of the Race would be unwelcome or where any of the privileges accorded other delegates would be curtailed.

The victory was the outcome of a three years' fight carried on by the advisory section, aided and abetted by the Young People's Professional Advisory section. Although the International Society of Christian Endeavor and the Federal Council of Churches and other interchurch organizations of national scope had declared segregation or semicurtailment of privileges on account of color in convention hotels taboo, the International Council of Religious Education, composed of the executive and administrative officers responsible for the Christian education program in 43 Protestant denominations, had taken no step.

The annual meeting of the International Council of Religious Education has been held for the last several years in the Stevens hotel. Here Race delegates were welcomed in the rooms assigned the several professional advisory sections, the education commission and the executive committee of the council, but it was

After repeated failures on the part of the International council to provide nondiscriminatory hotel accommodations, although promised, the advisory section, of which the Rev. F. H. Butler of Dover, Del., is chairman, elected to hold no meetings of the section this year at the Stevens hotel. The section met, however, at the City club of Chicago and adopted resolutions which were presented to the executive committee of the council and also sent to the management of the Stevens hotel.

WINS SUIT FROM CHI JIM-CROW RESTAURANT

CHICAGO, May 19. — Ingenious subterfuges employed to evade the Illinois civil rights law by restaurants in Chicago loop business dis-

trict were blasted by a signal victory won in court Monday by Attorney William H. Temple. After listening to his plea for clear Americanism, a jury in Judge Edward Scheffler's court found the Stover Restaurant and Lunchroom Company, a restaurant chain, guilty of discriminating against Negroes and awarded \$100 damages to the plaintiff, Attorney A. M. Burroughs.

Mr. Burroughs was refused service on account of his color July 12, 1929. Floyd J. Stover, president of the restaurant corporation, was caught in many contradictions in cross examination. The jury deliberated four hours on the amount of damages to be awarded. The maximum amount set by law is \$500.

Mr. Temple's victory opened the way for a frontal attack on restaurant discrimination in this city, which has so long been upheld by prejudiced juries and lax prosecution.



By JOHN J. MCKINLEY

One of the most surprising, courageous and satisfying evidences of the new spirit of independent thinking, fair-play, justice and courageous action among the present crop of collegians which has come before my tired old eyes in many a day appeared in a recent issue of 'Illini' daily student paper of the University of Illinois. In a column styled "Campus Inactivity" Elston D. Herron of the '32 class takes issue with his fellow white students on the campus for their disgusting snobbery, inhumanity, injustice and general contemptible conduct toward the colored students at the institution. Beginning with a pat on the back for the northern chapters of the Delta Sigma Rho honorary public speaking fraternity for its split with the chapters of the fraternity in colleges below the Mason-Dixon line over the issue of admitting to membership Negro students whose ability as speakers and debaters entitles them to membership, young Mr. Herron dismisses the traditional insolence and downright meanness of what he calls the "broken down southern aristocracy" as contemptible but hopeless in that section. He then opens fire with both barrels upon the students of northern colleges for their injustice and discourtesy to colored students.

Let Mr. Herron '32 speak for himself: "It is none of my business what the boys in Dixie do, but it is a gunpowder clinch that up here in God's country there is a whale of a lot of insults shot at the colored boys and girls by the white folks and bar none, I'd like to lay any and every student who tries to put a Negro in a far corner as a buckshot-brained bag of snobbishness who hasn't even any conception of the elementary laws of courtesy."

"To bar Negro students from honorary fraternities is to defeat the purpose for which those organizations were formed, and Delta Sigma Rho isn't the only crew that has a ruling like that. Honoraries, as I have understood, have for their purpose the rewarding of hard work and pains, and the colored students of the Twin Cities have as much gray matter and go-get-it-tiveness as any of the army of collegiate playboys and hand-painted co-eds on this campus."

Young Mr. Herron '32 then turns his fire upon the extreme discourtesy and insolence with which the individual white students on his

campus feel that they must treat facts to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is challenging the Jim Crow policy of the Chicago university medical school.

"Most white students and girls especially, hoist their snoots skyward at the sight of a colored student just because they think it is the smart thing to do, like wearing a fishnet hose and manicuring their toenails. At their sororities they snort about the bad manners of little Cora Campus '35 at the table, while they themselves will do anything, no matter how rude, to humiliate Negroes at the theater, dances, etc."

Mr. Herron cites as cases in point the ill-breeding which leads his white co-eds to change their seats in class if a colored student chances to sit beside them in class, the drawing apart of a group of whites at the approach of a colored student, the insulting and jeering remarks made by 'smart aleck' whites to raise a laugh of superiority at the expense of the colored student's humiliation. He warms into his work and with a Menckenesque rage showers upon the targets of his ire such epithets as "gutter snipes", "spoiled snips", "cad", "boor", and "goop".

He scores a telling touch when he remarks that "it seems strange that this younger generation which blows and bellows about how liberal and open-minded it is, yet never passes up an opportunity to take a poke at the Negro students."

Doctor Is Kept Out Medical School

The entire issue of race discrimination in Rush Medical college of the University of

Chicago is again raging due to the denial to a Race doctor, H. F. Bouyer, opportunity to register in a special course on oto-laryngology on the sole ground of his color.

Dr. Bouyer at once reported the facts to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is challenging the Jim Crow policy of the Chicago university medical school.

"I am at present on the staff of Provident hospital," says Dr. Bouyer, "in ophthalmology and oto-laryngology. I was given a scholarship on Sept. 9, 1932, by the LaVerne Noyes foundation of Chicago university and was refused the privilege of registering in one of the special courses, oto-laryngology, taught at Rush medical school of Chicago university, for the simple reason that I am Colored."

Dr. Bouyer qualified for the scholarship as an ex-service man of the World war, having spent 11 months in France and 30 days on the front line of battle. "I carried the 90-pound pack on my back, lived for many months under shell fire and amid the mud, slime and hell of no man's land, only to return and have a career spoiled and changed by those who in the thickest of the fray were living in ease and gathering in dollars."

Free Patients "Object"

The N. A. A. C. P. took up the matter with the University of Chicago authorities, an investigation being ordered by the university president, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins. Dean Ernest E. Irons of Rush Medical college then reported that free patients "object" to being cared for by "Colored doctors," but that a "light Colored doctor" had been accepted at the dispensary. Dean Irons wrote:

The work of the school is dependent to a considerable degree on the Central Free dispensary, which receives patients of all races. A majority of patients in the dispensary are white, and a very considerable number of them object to being cared for by Colored doctors. Dr. Shambaugh, however, agreed to take Dr. Tancil notwithstanding this difficulty. Dr. Tancil is relatively light in color, and the difficulties in connection with this service in the dispensary are therefore correspondingly less. However, Dr. Shambaugh felt that he was unable safely to take on two Colored men, especially as they will be there at the same time.

Challenges Jim Crow

Replying to Dr. Frederick Woodward, vice president of the University of Chicago, who forwarded the report, Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, challenges the position taken by Dean Irons.

"I am certain that you will agree," writes Mr. White, "that it is most absurd to permit free dispensary patients to determine the policies of a medical school and, in turn, of the university with which that medical school is connected."

"If those patients know that the hospital dispensary or medical school selects their staffs upon the basis of

fitness, rather than skin color, and that they refuse to recede from the principles involved, these patients, especially if they are charity ones, are not going to question those principles. . . . Dean Irons' reference to Dr. Tancil's being 'relatively light in color' is indicative, in our opinion, of a most unhealthy and unwise attitude. Is a man to be denied opportunity for training because he happens to be dark of skin, and given opportunity, even though a Negro, because his skin is light in color?"

The university is asked in the N. A. A. C. P. letter to take an unequivocal stand against the Jim Crow attitude of the medical school.

Discrimination-1932

SHOWMAN IS HECKLED BY INDIANIANS

Angers Crowd When
He Defends Jim Crow

Theatre

4-30-32

POLICE SEE ACTION

monroeville, Pa.

Two Arrested For
Carrying Signs Of
Protest

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Carloads of policemen with nightsticks ready for action were unloaded in front of the Indiana Theatre here Thursday night of last week when Negro citizens peaceably walked in front of the amusement house carrying signs protesting against its jim-crow policy.

The theatre refused to admit Negroes altogether. Thursday, however, the well known Bill "Bojangles" Robinson came to town with the "Hot From Harlem" revue, and the theatre decided to give a special performance "for Negroes only" after the regular night show was over.

Civic-minded persons made it known that they would not think of subscribing to the theatre's jim-crow policy and few attended. About 1,765 persons went, however. As the hour for the "special" performance arrived, men and boys gathered carrying signs like the following: "Special Midnight Show for Negroes only? Can We go Friday?" "Help The New Indiana Theatre Out of Its Depression!" "Shame on You Negroes For Jim Crowing Yourself."

Vernon Anderson and Halfare Broyles were arrested in a clash with police when the white manager of the playhouse tried to grab their

signs from their backs. Much profanity struck the air. The police quickly rushed the men into the patrol wagon and locked them up on charges of "inciting to riot and obstructing the street." Many other Negroes were roughly handled.

When the cases came up in police court they were set for Friday, April 29, when they will be heard in Room 3 of Municipal Court.

Bojangles is reported to have got into the fray on the sidewalk, helping the cops. He declared that he was getting a "break" for his people, but his listeners on the sidewalk did not seem to agree as they heckled him and answered back that "we have to live here after you are gone."

DEFEAT SEGREGATION OF POST OFFICE HELP

Louisville N. A. A. C. P.

Leads Successful Opposition to Order Affecting Employees.

TOOK PROMPT ACTION

Postmasters Started Color Line Among Employees, But Alert Negroes Were On Job.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8—(AP) That the proposed and much heralded order that Negro employees would be segregated in the new post office here was wiped out by the local branch of the Postal Alliance, was revealed here this week in a statement to the newspaper representatives by A. G. Robinson, secretary of the organization.

The order, according to Mr. Robinson's statement, had been issued, and when the Negro employees heard of it their grievance was taken to the Postal Alliance, by members of the organization, while those not members of the organization sought "outside aid."

Got Busy In Case

"Upon learning the facts in the case" said Mr. Robinson, "the president of our local branch appointed a committee which called on the postmaster and was informed that the order was authentic. After listening to the committee and its protests the postmaster advised us that his decision would be given the following morning and it was that there would be no segregation. Subsequently, the N. A. A. C. P. became interested and sought to be helpful through contacting the Post-master-General's office in Washington.

The decision of the postmaster however, was rendered exactly twenty-four hours before any petition was received by the postmasters from any outside organization."

Continuing, Mr. Robinson declared: "Of course we are happy

over the victory gained and firmly believe that the postmaster intends to keep his word. But at the same time we want the credit for the victory."

PROTEST LOUISVILLE REST ROOM SEGREGATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Postmaster General Walter F. Brown has received telegraphic protests from the Louisville branch and the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. against a segregated restroom established in the new postoffice recently opened in Louisville, Ky. In its telegram the N. A. A. C. P. says: "Local branch informed by Louisville postmaster that order came from Washington. We most vigorously protest against this discriminatory action and wish to inquire of you if it is true your department is responsible for this order. If so, we urge immediate cancellation, as every Negro will deem order an insult."

To the protests sent on November 21 the Postmaster General has as yet made no reply.

The Colored "Element"

Mayor Jackson was quoted as saying this week that he would like to appoint a medical man on the Baltimore school board when the terms of three members expire March 1.

The mayor's view is that Johns Hopkins already has a representative on the board and the appointment of a member of the faculty of the University of Maryland would also give the other leading university of the state representation.

All of this may be commendable, but it seems to us rather far fetched. Mayors have seen to it that the German element, the Jewish element, the Hopkins element, the women's element, the legal element, the Nordic element and half a dozen others have representation on the city school board and now it is the medical element.

Some thirty-five thousand Baltimore school children are not Jewish, German, or of any other Nordic element. They are not interested in Hopkins or the University of Maryland.

They are plain colored folk, and what is more important, they are the only group of the city in separate schools of their own.

These 35,000 children represent 142,000 colored people in Baltimore and 38,000 colored registered voters.

If Mayor Jackson wants to give the people of Baltimore fair and just representation on the school board, it is a wonder he never thought of the colored "element."

OFFICIAL AT JOHNS HOPKINS RETRACTS

BALTIMORE, June 9—(By CNS)—Henry Iddins, business manager of the General Athletic Association at Johns Hopkins University, in an effort to bar Negro athletes from competing in the Olympic try-out at Homewood on Saturday, gave out a false statement, in which he claimed the existence of a rule at the university barring Negroes from using the athletic field. Later he reversed his stand when Daniel Willard, president of the board of trustees, said he knew of no rule prohibiting Negroes from participating in sport activities at Homewood.

Iddins went so far as to notify William L. Hartung, chairman of the games committee of the South

Atlantic Association, that four Negro athletes—Russell Sterling and Alphonso Cottman of Morgan College, Baltimore, and Calvin Johnson and Roland Butler of St. Paul's School, Lawrenceville, Va.—would not be permitted to compete at Homewood, and their entrance fees had been returned to them, through their respective school officials.

Mr. Iddins said that there had been a standing rule at the university that Negroes could not use the institution's athletic field.

Later Iddins had to reverse himself, and according to Mr. Hartung—"Had the university not permitted the Negro athletes to compete, and had these athletes protested to the A. A. U., it would have been necessary to cancel the meet."

"The A. A. U. does not recognize differences of race, creed or color. Competitions held under its auspices in New Orleans were transferred to Nebraska because of an attitude toward Negro competitors similar to that expressed in the position originally taken by the Hopkins authorities."

Clinton Taylor, another Morgan College athlete, entered and competed in the Olympic Marathon run from Cambridge, Dorchester county, to Salisbury, Wicomico county, last Saturday. Taylor finished twelfth in the event.

Boy Scouts in Lynchtown

Down in Salisbury (Lynchtown), Boy Scouts of that city had their turn at governing the city Wednesday and climaxed their activities by arresting "two Negroes" for disorderly conduct, whom one of their number, serving in the place of regular Judge S. King White of the people's court, found guilty and gave them the alternative of serving ten minutes in jail or paying a fine of \$10.

Having Boy Scouts take over the city reins in order to instill in them the spirit of civic responsibility is one of the most valuable things about Boy Scout training, but the ten-minute jail sentence and the probably prearranged plan to arrest "two Negroes" all smack of the deep-seated and one-sided justice of the Eastern Shore.

In the celebration of the bi-centennial of that lynch-town city there will, of course, be nothing done to teach colored boys and girls their rights as citizens, and there will be no colored boys taking their places in the mayor's office. The colored role, evidently, is to be arrested.

It is unfortunate that white Boy Scouts in Salisbury must start out with such a warped viewpoint of justice. There is little doubt but that the present crop of coming judges, municipal officials and police, as represented by the youths of that section, will have the same racial bias which made it necessary for the Maryland Court of Appeals to decide that Euel Lee could not get a fair trial down there, and which makes that section safe for lynchers.

TWISTING THE LION'S TAIL

Indianapolis Recorder

The latest bit of typically American news contained the announcement that two colored lads were jailed on fake warrants with false charges of drunkenness.

The boys were arrested by members of the Maryland boy scout organization. As if to give the white boys a juvenile taste of the popular Negro persecution past-time the white boys were encouraged to effect the arrests, we are told.

The fake charges against the colored youths were fastened to the young victims in connection with "Boys Week" program of the 200th anniversary of Salisbury, Md. It was the only part of the program allotted to colored citizens of the community in the celebration. And advantage was obviously taken of the situation to stigmatize the group as criminally inclined. It furnished the chivalrous white south with much amusement perhaps to see white boys manhandle colored youths of the same age illegally while human brutes look on approvingly. And so Dixie continued to carry on its method of humiliating, embarrassing, insulting and otherwise tormenting its black citizens.

We wonder what the result of it all would be for the peoples of this so-called "Land of

The Free and Home of the Brave," if the tables should some day turn in such a fashion as to reverse the position of the under dog. Here is a case in which young white Americans are being officially trained to perpetuate the program of persecuting members of another race; twist the lion's tail; make possible a future widening of the gap between the two races; make provision for potential race clashes and other vicious cataclysms to which such methods most invariably lead.

Perhaps that is the goal being caught by white southerners. If so it is very unfortunate. The human family certainly gets what it wants. The South looked for serious trouble once before and got plenty of it.

And the Negro was some what the cause. It would pay many Negro persecutors to remember that down South.

Discrimination - 1932

RACE CO-ED STOPS OUST

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION GRANTED BY JUDGE TO MISS W. BLAKIE FARMER OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY—HAS COLORED ROOMMATE—ATTORNEY BROWNELL GETS MISTRIAL VICTORY OVER JEWISH LANDLORD

Miss W. Blakie Farmer, Colored, Boston University student, of 135 Brighton St., West End, through a temporary restraining order, issued by Judge Franklin T. Hammond of the Suffolk Superior Court, blocked the attempt of her landlord, Moses Stigman, to eject her from her apartment.

In a bill filed in the equity session of the court, Miss Farmer asked that Stigman be restrained from interfering with the "peaceful enjoyment of her lease of Apartment 14," at the Brighton St. address, which has until Oct. 1 to run.

The Boston University student also petitioned that her landlord be enjoined from trespassing and interfering with her enjoyment of the premises, in which she has established her home.

Oust Due to Race Prejudice

Arthur Brownell, attorney for Miss Farmer, in seeking the injunction, explained to Judge Hammond that the differences between landlord and tenant had their origin in racial prejudice.

Attorney Brownell told the court that his client was Colored and that her roommate, also a Boston University student, was of the same race. He informed Judge Hammond that, according to report, Stigman was influenced by gossiping neighbors, who resented the invasion of a white section by the Colored girls.

The petition filed by Miss Farmer was accompanied by a copy of the lease, which she holds for the apartment, as also the notation that the monthly rental of \$45 had always been paid promptly.

After hearing the petition of the Boston University student, Judge Hammond issued a temporary restraining order against Stigman, with the order that the landlord show why the injunction should not be made permanent.

POLICE BRUTALITY

CHARGED BY YOUTH

When David Brown, a youth of 20 Benefit Street, was arraigned in Sixth District Court on August 19 on a charge of assaulting a police officer, he accused the arresting policeman of brutality in making the arrest. Brown testified that he was struck with a blackjack, and that af-

ter being arrested and taken to the station he was kicked in the face by one of the officers. He also said he was struck while in the patrol wagon. Lieut. John J. Prendergast, night commander at the station, testified that he rode in the patrol wagon and that Brown was not struck while in the wagon nor at the station, saying he was in Brown's presence until the prisoner was locked in a cell.

The trial, which was a long one, took place before Judge Charles R. Easton, and was the outcome of a fight between a group of young colored men and police at North Main and Benefit streets on Sunday evening August 7. In the battle Brown was cut on the head, and Patrolman Nelson of Precinct 2 suffered a bruised nose after going to the ground. Another officer was also hurt in the tussle, requiring several stitches to close a cut in his head, inflicted by his own nightstick. Nelson ordered the young men to move on, the officers stating that Brown later came out and attacked them. Other young men came to his assistance, and a battle royal ensued. Brown was arrested, all of the other young men in the melee making good their escape.

At the trial, Thomas H. Gardiner, Brown's attorney, declared that the attitude of the police in the affair did not become the police force in a city like this. "This isn't the South," he said. "Negroes here are entitled to their rights and the people of this section of the city are entitled to justice." The prosecuting attorney said that the Lieutenant's testimony was more creditable than the defendant's, and that if any one was dissatisfied with the conduct of the police they had a right to complain to the Board of Public Safety, but not to attack the police.

Judge Easton ruled that "whether the police exercised sound discretion is neither here nor there, in view of the fact that this young defendant saw fit to look for trouble, and assaulted a police officer." He fined Brown \$25.

WHITE BOYS PUT IN CHARGE OF CITY, ARREST 2 COLORED YOUTHS

BOSTON, Mass.—The National Equal Rights League has protested to the national officers of the Boy Scouts of America against the jailing of two colored lads, William Waller and John Williams on fake warrants with false charges of drunkenness by Boy Scouts in the "Boys' Week" of the 200th anniversary of Salisbury, Md., the only part allotted to colored children in the celebration, apparently to stigmatize the colored race as criminally inclined.

The League asks an open disavowal of this reactionary action of white children under the organization saying it would not have been surprised if it had been the act of Salisbury adults who lynched and burned a victim taken from the hospital, with noed arrests. But the League objects to the perpetuation rather than decrease of race discrimination by teaching the children to disregard the rights of colored Americans through a national boys' organization.

The League's communication warns that to permit such acts will convict the body of fostering prejudice through the children and making a dark uncertain future for an America looking backward rather than forward, as the future will largely be determined by the sort of training for citizenship given to the coming generation today by the National Boy Scouts of America.

The protest is signed by M. W. Spencer, president, Bishop W. J. Walls, vice president, and Wm. Monroe Trotter, secretary. A body of white boys was selected as the city's officials for the day when the arrests were made.

Two Negroes Badly Beaten Sunday

Fireman Batters in Door With Axe Then Helps Policeman in Attack

On Sunday morning between the hours of two and three o'clock, Chas. Branch of 29 Warwick Street, and Edward Lane of 5 Cunard Street, Roxbury, were brutally beaten and struck over their heads with the nightstick of police officer Mark Fay and the sides of axes of intruding firemen of Ladder 8 and Chemical 12 located at Tremont Street, near Cunard.

The men, who were seriously wounded were taken to the City Hospital where their wounds were treated, were then taken to the police station and charged by the arresting officer with drunkenness.

A Chronicle reporter gleaned the following story of the case:

On Saturday evening Lane and Branch with others of their associates attended a fraternal club meeting which lasted until after midnight. After the meeting four of them went into a restaurant located on Tremont Street, near Cabot. The men remained in the cafeteria for some time and at six o'clock Sunday morning. Continuing their discussion of a proposed checker game, they walked up Cabot street and on nearing Lane's home stood at the corner of Cunard and Cabot Sts. to conclude their arrangements.

A fireman leaning over the gate of the station yard on Cabot Street, uttered some vile epithets to the men which was resented by one of them; after which, there was an exclamation from the firemen "to go out and clean up these niggers."

At this threat, it is alleged that four firemen came out armed with axes and picks. Lane and his colleagues sensing trouble, dispersed. Branch and Lane turning towards home.

As Lane was about to enter his door, he saw a police officer coming towards him from Tremont Street, who began to curse at him for not going home. Lane told the officer that

he was at his residence, and admonishment of the firemen's abusive language. Officer Mark Fay, became enraged and with his continued abuse, drew his night stick and struck Lane over the head. Lane somewhat frightened and surprised at the insane action of the officer, left his vestibule and ran to his front door, followed by the officer and his friend Branch; the patrolman continuing his fusillade of blows and abuse.

Mrs. Lane hearing the knocking and commotion opened her front door and the officer entered continuing his pummeling of Lane.

The Chronicle reporter was also told that one of the firemen who was observing the scene ran out and came back with three others; one of whom began to break down the door of Lane's apartment with an axe, damaging the door and lock.

After entering Lane's house two firemen without the slightest provocation, deliberately aimed the flat sides of their axes against the heads of Branch and Lane.

It is also alleged that officer Fay gave one of the firemen his key to call the station to place the men under arrest, and was so absent minded or irresponsible of his action that he went back to Lane's home at six o'clock on Sunday morning to find his keys and whistle, not remembering that he had given them to the firemen.

Persons at the scene of the attack, overheard the firemen saying, "that the niggers in the South End was looking for trouble and they would give it to them."

On Monday morning, the case was postponed until August 30th.

Messrs. Lane and Branch, through the Negro Defence Association and Counsel will press every angle of the case to its limits. Charges will be preferred against the police officers and the firemen, also other legal proceedings as it is said that this attack was the result of intoxication of the participants.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE SENDS *Chicago Defender, Chicago Ill.* PROTEST TO BOY SCOUT HEADS

9-3-32

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—The National Equal Rights league has protested to the national officers of the Boys Scouts of America against the jailing of two Race lads by fake warrants on false charges of drunkenness by Boy Scouts during the 200th anniversary at Salisbury, Md., done obviously to stigmatize the Race as criminally inclined.

The league demands an open disavowal of this action of white children under the organization, saying it would not have been surprised if it had been the act of Salisbury adults who lynched and burned a victim taken from the hospital, with no arrests. But the league objects to the perpetuation rather than decrease of race discrimination by teaching the children to disregard the rights of Race Americans through a national boys' organization.

The league warns that to permit such acts will convict the body of fastening prejudice through the children, as the future will largely be determined by the sort of training for citizenship given the coming generation by the National Boy Scouts of America.

The protest is signed by M. W. Spencer, president; Bishop W. J. Walls, vice president, and William Monroe Trotter, secretary, and was addressed to Mr. Head, national president, and James E. West, national executive, 2 Park Ave., New York city.

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UNIVERSITY DRAWS COLOR LINE
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Two brilliant co-eds, students in the department of sociology at the University of Kansas, located at Lawrence, were flatly refused lunch here Friday while on a field trip with a group of students of the university who were here on an inspection of several social agencies.

UNITY INN, PART OF FAMED RELIGIOUS CULT, IS ATTACKED

Colored Girl Students At University of Kansas Are Insulted—Teacher Expresses Resentment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28—(By ANP)—Two brilliant co-eds, students in the department of sociology at the University of Kansas, located at Lawrence, were flatly refused lunch here Friday while on a field trip with a group of students of the university who were here on an inspection of several social agencies. After visiting several places in quest of information bearing upon their scientific study of social pathology, the group of young people—white and Negro—went to the Unity Inn, a part of the famous Unity religious organization. Or making application for lunch (by their appearance with the white students) these two brilliant young women were flatly refused. The teacher in charge became very incensed, as did also some of the white students in the group, and expressed their disapproval and resentment of the discrimination based on prejudice.

The teacher felt very keenly the humiliation to which the two colored girls were subjected and expressed her regrets in no uncertain terms. In speaking to one of the young women regarding the unpleasant incident, she remarked: "And imagine them calling themselves 'Christians'."

In an effort to secure a lunch, the young women were compelled to leave the group of white students and search for a respectable place where Negroes could be served.

The Kansas City branch of the N. A. A. C. P. may investigate the matter.

This Is A 'White Town'

Men Tell Youth as They Beat Him Unconscious

Tribune, Kans., April 15—John T. Patrick, 22, of St. Louis Mo. was found in an unconscious condition in a basement of a house here Wednesday, suffering from the effects of a brutal beating about his face and body. Upon being revived by physicians he stated that he had been slugged by several white men who he said had told him that "This is a white man's town and we don't want any niggers here."

When he protested that he was merely passing through the town in an effort to hitch-hike his way West the men set upon him and beat him without mercy.

It is thought that no official action will be taken against Patrick's attackers. There are no colored people living in this small town which is said to have been a headquarters for the Ku Klux Klan a few years ago.

COLORED MEN REFUSE PLAN OF A. F. OF M.

Reject Proposal to Make Negro Locals Subject To White Control

William Shaw, president of local 627, A. F. of M., who returned to Kansas City last Friday after attending the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians in Los Angeles, June 13-18, had fire in his eye and

rejected.

When the 10 colored delegates presented a united front, the plan was defeated.

While in Los Angeles, Mr. Shaw was a dinner guest at the famous Club Alabam and was a visitor at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motion picture studios. On his way back to Kansas City, he visited relatives for two days in Dallas, Tex.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

AUG 81 1932

Intolerance Everywhere.

Editor St. Louis Star and Times: The out-of-town rabbi who complained about discrimination against Jews at certain near-by resorts has something to learn about politics and economics before he can hope to understand the situation clearly.

For one thing, the problem of discrimination against Jews cannot be dissociated from the problem of discrimination against the Negro, since these are twin heads of the same reactionary monster, Fascism. In Europe, the Jewish problem was used as a political football; whenever despotic rulers or governments wanted to take the minds of the masses off their own miserable economic slavery, all old smouldering hatreds and prejudices against Jews were fanned into horrible pogroms. That was true twenty-five years ago under the Russian czar, and it is true today in lesser degree in Hitler-ridden Germany. When the D. A. R., K. K. K., American Legion, Blue Shirts and Khaki Shirts in this country give birth to official Fascism, the same thing will be true here, except that the Negro will be in the same fix as the Jew. AL ROSEN.

"No Enslavement"
Speaking for local No. 627, Mr. Shaw told the president of the A. F. of M. that the Kansas City organization would tolerate no such agreement. His first act on returning to Kansas City was to break a working agreement with the white local here because the white organization has repeatedly displayed an attitude of race prejudice.

"If this is going to be a battle," he said, "it will be a battle to the finish. We will allow the national organization to take back our charter before we will submit to the virtual enslavement proposed by the plan."

Plan Rejected

Under the plan, the colored organizations would lose all right to independent action and would be subject to the white locals for decisions relating to money, the hiring of bands, and all similar matters. Colored locals would have to use white locals as intermediaries in transacting business with the national organization.

The net effect of the system would be to place the colored locals in a position of direct subjection to the white locals of their territory. The plan has been submitted to the colored locals at Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, and Denver. In each case it has been

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NEBRASKANS INSIST ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Afro-American

NORTH PLATTE, Nebr.—Restaurant proprietors here are attempting to invoke segregation by not serving colored patrons, it was learned last week. 1-5-32

State civil rights laws make a refusal to serve colored against the law. Those fighting the segregation attempt plan to have the law enforced. *Chicago*

It was claimed by whites that one colored person used profane language to a proprietress which was denied by one of the waitresses in the establishment. A test case is expected.

Student Shot By Cop Sues For \$30,000

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 14 — A civil suit for \$30,000 against Patrolman Walter Lowe, white, was filed by Ralph Baker, former Lincoln University student, who was wantonly shot by the Brooklyn policeman last September 9, while Baker was boarding an elevator train at Troy avenue in Brooklyn.

The suit asks damages for injuries resulting permanent lameness, and charges malicious and unwarranted use of a revolver. The petition was filed in the United States District Court in New York City.

After remaining in a critical condition in the hospital for five weeks, Mr. Baker miraculously recovered from his wound and was able to return to Lincoln University the following year, graduating in June, 1931. He is now pursuing a course in business administration at the Rutgers School of Business.

T. J. Gillen, prominent New York attorney, has been retained as Mr. Baker's counsel, who intends to fight the case to the end.

JIM CROW SCHOOL ISSUE BECOMES HEATED IN N.J.

By HARRY B. WEBBER
TRENTON, N.J.—Flagrant segregation movements in the new Trenton Central High School have created such a smoldering resentment on the part of all groups within the last few weeks that members of the board of education are regarding with anxious faces a series of developments that may lay bare at last the separate school situation existent in the majority of New Jersey's 21 counties.

The new high school has been open about four weeks. During that time colored pupils have sat together in the class rooms and in the general assembly. There are about 150 colored in the school. School segregation in Jersey has been in the past more or less confined to grade schools. This separation move may, therefore, become a state issue.

Jim Crow Pool

On Friday, January 22, all colored pupils were called to the gymnasium and told that they would be permitted to use the swimming pool on Friday only. This aroused such a storm of protest on the part of the pupils and their parents that the teacher who made the announcement was assailed with a barrage of questions after the meeting. She refused, however, to answer any. On the other hand, the boys' physical instructor sought to excuse this ruling on the pool by stating that colored people were inferior as a result of slave parents.

Many of the boys carried their complaints to Principal Arthur L. Long of the Lincoln School, Trenton's long established separate grade school. Long became greatly disturbed over the matter and has since taken an active part in the protest movements.

Two Meetings Held

At one of two protest meetings it was decided to send a letter to the board of education requesting an interview for a delegation. This course was viewed by many as a mistaken one. Three days after the protest meeting fuel was added to the resentment when the Parent-Teachers' Association had finished using it. To date collection, hosts at an inspection of the school attended by 2,000, found the table at the end of the cafeteria. This was resented at once, but the arrival of Mr. Long was awaited before any action was taken. When he discovered the situation he requested colored guests to leave the place in protest and announced that he would personally refund their money.

Buck Passed

The "buck was passed" by those responsible for the insult and no one in charge would account for it. Long has for some time been opposed on various issues here by what he has termed "Spring Street"; meaning the leading residents of the city. But in this fight he finds himself more or less forcibly aligned with the same group; in fact seeking its support.

SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS FOUGHT IN NEW JERSEY

Ira DeA. Reid Would
Halt Slow Segregation
Moves

FIND MANY NOT
OF COMMUNITY
Migrants from South
Given Attention

By HARRY B. WEBBER

TRENTON, N.J.—Trenton citizens decided Tuesday night that they would not countenance any dallying

on the part of the board of education in the raging fight by colored parents and leaders against segregation moves in the new high school.

Instead, as announced by the Rev. Charles E. Wilson at a large mass meeting in Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church, Tuesday, they "will give the board a few more days in which to grant the protest committee its requested interview. If the board does not reply, the committee will notify the board on what day it will march in to see them."

Requests of the committee for an audience with the school board have been so far denied on one pretext or another.

The meeting witnessed numerous militant statements by parents and leaders that the fight would be carried to the finish "even if we must go to Governor Moore," as Mr. Manning declared.

It was brought out at the meeting that teachers in the new school were still trying to force colored children to use the swimming pool on Friday afternoons after all the white children had finished using it. To date collection, the colored pupils have refused to go into the pool under such conditions.

This Robert Queen, an attorney, detailed the situation at the school and any need for action. Mr. Manning called for a militant spirit in the fight. Mr. Newsome, an undertaker, pledged his support to the finish. Dr. Leroy Morris counseled against what he termed Trenton's chronic prejudice against newcomers and said this was a fight for all Trentonians, old and new.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson stated that the board of education had no grounds to stand on in promoting school segregation. He intimated that the committee would enter the courts if necessary to gain its point. He also passed out a resolution calling for "education without humiliation." The resolution was signed by many of those present.

The Lincoln School, a segregated grade school of which Prof. Long is the head, was also assailed at the meeting. It was pointed out as a shining example of weak leadership and cited as an evidence of what would happen in local high schools if present segregation moves were accepted.

Principal Wetzel, Acting Principal Lozier, and Physical Director Schwartz, prime movers in the segregation provisions at the new school were assailed by the speakers.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Robert Davis, Dr. Morris, Mr. Manning and Dr. J. A. Gordon was named to arrange another mass meeting next Tuesday.

The following leaders are numbered among those openly fighting the segregation move: the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, the Rev. Mr. Bullard, Mr. Newsome, Dr. Morris, Dr. Gordon, Mr. Manning, Dr. Scarborough, Mr. Queen, the Rev. C. B. Wilson and several others.

JIM CROWING AT TRENTON SCHOOL MUST GO ON

School Board Receives
Delegation but Declines to Act.

COMMITTEE ARGUES IN VAIN

Attorney Tells Board
they're Not Americans.

TRENTON, N.J.—The board of education in open session Thursday night refused to take action in removing segregation practices in the new senior high school.

"It is a situation over which we have no control," declared John P. Dullard, white, board member. "This board cannot regulate public opinion and while the condition is not ideal, it is the only practical one. You may only stir up a social war which could do further harm to your people."

This was the answer given to five members of the protest committee formed by colored citizens in the last few weeks to interview the school board on discriminatory practices in the new high school.

Members of the protest committee included the Rev. Charles E. Wilson, Robert Queen, Dr. S. Leroy Morris, Joseph N. Bullen, and Chester W. Patterson.

Charging that pupils were being made race conscious by the refusal of athletic officials at the Senior High School to permit them to take their prescribed swimming class work with their respective classes the delegation urged that the board take remedial steps.

Robert Queen, one of the spokesmen for the committee, replied to their refusal to act by saying: "We will go back and inform the colored people of Trenton of your action but you cannot tell them that you have taken an American stand in the matter."

The following formal statement of the situation was given to the board by Dr. Morris:

"Shortly after the opening of the new Central High School the colored pupils of that institution allege that they were advised directly and indirectly by certain home-room teachers and athletic officials that their periods for taking the regular prescribed swimming class would not be

at the time of their respective classes, but on Friday afternoons, during the institutional period.

"This ruling was carried over into the extra-curricula activities of the school to the extent that colored athletes, after competing in athletic events or after training for these events, were not permitted to take a plunge in the pool as were their white fellow contestants.

"These situations gave rise to much dissatisfaction among the colored children of the schools. Because our parents and our children have received little or no satisfaction as to the origin and purpose of such edicts and because we consider such discriminatory practices detrimental to the social welfare of both the colored and white community, this committee wishes to enter this protest against the racial discrimination shown.

"These protests are entered because we believe the school to be the chief agency of democracy in the community, and such edicts, operating against ten per cent of the school enrollment are undemocratic in theory and practice. The colored population of the city already suffers because of many proscriptions it faces.

"Our greatest hope for improvement is to be found in our youth. Therefore we protest because such policies retard the development of colored youths' possibilities for more complete citizenship."

Mr. Dullard asserted that he could not see how the colored pupil was being deprived of any of the educational advantages.

"As for race consciousness, you know as well as I do, that it is something you cannot overcome," he said. "Personally I don't see the difference between swimming on Wednesday and on Friday."

Mr. Queen replied that "Americanism should be exhibited in this case. We are Americans and we have made sacrifices as well as the white man. Why shouldn't we be entitled to the same privileges?"

Mr. Dullard stated: "You have no kick coming as far as the Trenton public school system is concerned."

Dr. Morris challenged the remark by declaring that "there is a form of segregation in the system which the board condones." The remark of Dr. Morris is thought to have referred to the segregated new Lincoln grade school of which Professor Long is principal.

"You have no redress with the board, for we are governed by public opinion and we cannot regulate it," declared James E. Mitchell, another board member.

Mr. Queen asked the board to examine the committee, replied to them a month, allowing pupils to swim with regular classes. "I think you'll find that you have public opinion to sustain you," he added. "It is the only American thing to do; the courageous act to perform."

"It would only stir up a conflict and we would have to close down the pool," replied William A. Cooley, president of the board.

Duty Mixed Dance Ban in Jersey

CLIFTON, N.J.—The International Labor Defense and the Unemployed Council have taken up the challenge

of Police Chief Henry J. He would not permit any mixed dances here. In February 300 colored and white persons attended a dance at Delesta's Hall. The proprietor was arrested and fined \$27. The same day Frankie Finkel, a white girl, was separated from a white girl whom he was walking in Passaic, and badly beaten by police. Police broke up a mass meeting against the Jim Crow policies, by ordering the owner to padlock the hall at the last minute.

NIPS PLAN TO JIM- CROW NEGRO WOMEN

In New York Women's De- tention Home

New York. April 1—There will be no segregation in the newly opened House of Detention for women prisoners in New York City, in consequence of a prompt and vigorous protest made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Plans for segregation of white and colored prisoners were attributed to Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Commissioner of Correction, in a statement published Wednesday morning in the New York Times.

Early that morning the N. A. A. C. P. sent Mr. Patterson a sharp telegram of protest, warning that resort to the courts would be had if necessary to prevent this "policy of race intolerance, bigotry and injustice," and other racial groups beside Negroes, would resent it. The association also took the matter up with Mayor Walker.

The following day a statement appeared in the Times from Mr. Patterson in which he replied to the protest by giving assurance there would be no segregation. A telegram to the N. A. A. C. P. from the Commissioner said in part: "There is not now and will not be in the future any segregation of the white and colored prisoners other than that requested by the colored prisoners themselves."

To this telegram the Association has replied by representing that colored prisoners should not be permitted to demand segregation. "It would seem," says the letter, "that instead of granting the request of any Negro prisoners who would thus seek to avoid contact with prejudiced whites, anti-Negro manifestations by white prisoners should be promptly dealt with."

"We respectfully but vigorously urge that no segregation on the basis of race or color be considered even though some Negro prisoners may of their own volition or otherwise appear to favor such segregation."

N. A. A. C. P. NIPS JIM CROW PLAN FOR N. Y. WOMEN'S DETENTION HOME

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TO FIGHT COLOR JIM CROW NOW BAR IN N. J. SCHOOLS IN NEWARK HOSPITALS

By HARRY B. WEBBER
TRENTON.—Two colored children students at the new senior high school defied the edict of the board of education, the principal and teachers of the school, last week, by entering the swimming pool from which they have been barred.

They went in at the same time their classes held their respective swimming periods. With this move, the legal case against the school which is being brought through Robert S. Hartgrove, an attorney, will technically begin.

Hold Meeting
The decision to retain Hartgrove was made at a meeting of the protest committee held last Sunday, and the Sunday before at the Elks' home.

Dr. C. T. Branch of Camden, was one of the main speakers at the meeting. He has been an enemy of segregation throughout his twenty years residence in Camden. He pointed out experiences he knew of in Camden schools similar to the local one. One incident there was the refusal of teachers to sit pupils alphabetically. This fight was won by Camden colored citizens, even though their co-operation in the matter was not as much as could be desired. He declared that "every Negro in the state was on trial" in the present case. He also spoke of Camden's "colored park," opposition against which is being lined up for action as the summer park season approaches.

Hartgrove stated that the course of the committee was simple and that the courts were the proper tribunal. The two children used in the test case are Robert Bennett and Mary Jones.

Passed Buck
Principal Wetzel, white, of the high school, is said to have called all the colored students together recently and advised them to accept the situation quietly and "passed the buck" to the board of education, stating that there was nothing he could do personally.

In the meantime Mrs. J. A. Gordon, chairman of the committee, and Dr. Leroy Morris, another leader in the fight, plan to instruct the children on what attitude to assume when faced with these subtle attacks on the part of school officials.

The following leaders were named to act as a finance committee to raise attorneys' fees in the fight: Mrs. Alberta Bennett, Mrs. Mary Robertson, Mrs. Alice Taylor, Mrs. Olean Williams, Mrs. Eslanda Cogdell, Peyton Manning, Roley Ross, Dr. A. L. Thomas, and Chester Patterson. Sunday \$68 in cash was raised toward the legal fees.

NEWARK, N. J. (PNS).—Because the City Hospital is overcrowded city officials and hospital authorities devised a plan late last week by which they propose to transfer the overflow of needy patients to private hospitals.

While the move is generally conceded to be one worthwhile, hundreds of colored citizens are becoming alarmed at what apparently is to be a wholesale jim crow policy.

In the event this does happen, Negroes are prepared to put up a much stronger battle than they did in the recent back-to-the-South project. Prominent citizens have said if we do not get a square deal just as other citizens receive, the case will be taken to the city election next year.

There is practically no definite proof that the white policy is intended, but several colored medics pointed out that this move may have a direct bearing on the proposal of a former medical official of Tuskegee Institute, to provide medical attention for all colored who applied if he was allowed to collect a yearly fee of \$15 or \$20 from each one.

Another contention which lends support to the jim crow theory is the fact that Owen A. Malady, white, overseer of the poor, is allied with the move. His past record as one of the instigators of the infamous back-to-the-South idea puts him in a position to be singled out as a race hater.

Only two weeks ago a prominent physician, according to Dr. Walter Darden, inquired by phone if one of his patients could be properly accommodated in the City Hospital, and the white physician in charge asked him if she was white or colored. When the physician replied that his patient was colored, he was told there was no room for any colored.

COLOR BAR BACKED BY N. J. JUDGE

Amsterdam News
Upholds Playhouse on
Seating Policy and

Frees Employees

Harold L. Leazer, white, 34 Berwyn street, East Orange, manager of the Colonial Theatre, Main street, Orange, and Ernest D. Yonkers, white, 106 Willow street, Bloomfield, doorman at the same theatre, were found not guilty on charges of assault and battery preferred against them by Mrs. Olida Bomar, 356 Meeker street, South Orange, by Acting Judge

No. Jersey Corner
Orange - 7.5

SEP 21 1932 'Segregation' Opposed

Colored Leaders Protest Theater Attitude

Revocation of licenses of Orange theaters who segregate colored patrons was demanded by leaders of Orange Negroes at a hearing before the city commissioners yesterday. Three former assemblymen and two ministers, all colored, asserted continuation of the situation might lead to serious consequences. Mayor Murray promised immediate and serious consideration of the problem.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander asserted "this is an abuse which threatens the peace and goodwill of the community." Citing the case of the refusal of one movie house to allow the wife of a colored dentist in Orange to sit on the main floor, Dr. Alexander added: "We have to ask you to stop this segregation or take their licenses away. When they (theaters) ask us the same price we demand the same privileges and protection as other patrons."

"I know you will act wisely," Rev. James Hughes told the commissioners. "If you don't, I don't know exactly what we will do. A thing like this puts our people in an ugly mood." Dr. Frank S. Hargraves, the next speaker, said he hoped "this thing will be crushed in its infancy." He contended that segregation in the theaters is "just as reasonable as to segregate children in the playgrounds and schools."

Pleading with the commissioners to stand "four-sides square on this ever arisen in this section of the question," Rev. George M. Plasket state, "Dr. J. LeRoy Baxter declared, 'you can't make a republic out of a caste system.' He added: 'The law is being flaunted in your faces, gentlemen, you ought to take the proper steps immediately to put a stop to this situation.' The segregation row is leading to

New Jersey

Discrimination - 1932

SEGREGATED POOL CREATING FURORE

Amsterdam News
Dr. Inge Protests Policy of
Separate Hours at East
Orange School

New York
Legal action to compel the East Orange Board of Education to permit Negro students to swim with their white schoolmates at the East Orange High School was believed imminent yesterday.

Dr. Theodore R. Inge, 218 Amherst street, East Orange, assailed the Jim-Crow practice Monday night in a statement which declared that the board was denying Negro pupils their inalienable rights and violating a statute which forbids segregation and discrimination in the public schools.

Charles A. Heiss, white, president of the board, answered, stating that the authorities were dealing with a problem and not a theory. He said that Negroes were not denied the right to use the pool, but were given separate hours for swimming because such a plan was best for all concerned.

A similar plan is being fought in Trenton. The Supreme Court has reserved its decision in that case.

Defies "Christians" Who Wanted Their Church All White

Defender 9-17-32
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Declaring that he had "learned to love and respect his neighbors," Rev. Rollin Dodd, rector of All Souls Protestant Episcopal church, 114th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., read a statement in answer to the demand of the white vestrymen who demanded his resignation because he was "trying to make the church Colored," and defied them, refusing to resign his place.

In his action he was borne out by the Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, suffragan bishop of New York, who preached a sermon following Rev. Dodd's statement, in which in general terms Bishop Gilbert said that in New York the P. E. church had no place for narrow race prejudice and discrimination.

In the congregation Sunday morning there were some 48 white communicants and over two hundred Race people, who turned out to hear the statement—heralded widely in all the white dailies of New York—which was to be read.

No Color Line

In an interview with The Chicago Defender correspondent Rev. Mr. Dodd said that he acted as he did because inwardly he recognized no difference in the races. He said that he was born and received his first education in Illinois, and held the "free middle western attitude" toward such matters. He pointed out that in his church school all but eight of the 30 teachers are Colored.

His statement, which he read, and a copy of which he gave to The Chicago Defender, was as follows:

"At the regular meeting of the rector, wardens and vestrymen of All Souls church, held in the vestry rooms on Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1932, Manuel J. Roure, clerk of the vestry, offered the following resolution:

Urges Resignation

"We have come to the conclusion that it is almost impossible to continue the work of the parish and maintain it as a white church while Mr. Dodd is in charge as rector, as he is fully determined to make it a Colored parish. I therefore offer a motion to ask Mr. Dodd for his resignation; and if he fails to do so, to address a communication to the bishop, asking for his removal. The

vestry is to consult a lawyer to draw up charges."

"Those present supporting the resolution, that is, asking for the resignation of the rector, were George A. Nelson, junior warden; Manuel J. Roure, clerk; Stanley Shaughnessy, deputy clerk; Robert W. Charters and Albert McDermott."

"Those opposing the resolution were William Lippert and Victor H. Bello."

"Absent: Dr. William J. Gaudinier, senior warden; Frederick C. Shaughnessy, treasurer; Leonard Barthelmes and Richard H. Dodd."

Following this notification Rev. Dodd replied to the "ousting committee" as follows:

"Attention is directed to the wording of the resolution. There is only one accusation. Members of this congregation will bear witness that the rector has consistently refrained from public utterance upon the incident of the color of people attending this church either in announcement or in sermons. Today is the first time that the word white and Colored, concerning racial origins, have been used by the rector in this church."

Must Take Stand

"However, the time has come when silence is no longer possible. As the rector of All Souls church and parish I cannot speak for my bishop. Neither may I speak for the vestry, the members of which, as the elected representatives of the congregation, are in the last analysis subject to the will of the congregation. Moreover, my position as rector and all actions of the corporate body, designated as 'the rector, churchwardens and vestrymen,' must be clearly within the limits determined by the canons of the church, the religious corporation law of the state, judicial decisions and the godly judgment of the bishop."

"At this same vestry meeting a petition was offered, bearing the signatures of 48 white members of this congregation, including the names of the senior warden and three vestry-

men, the president of the woman's auxiliary, chairman of the supply department of the woman's auxiliary and two other members of the auxiliary; the president, secretary, treasurer and several other members of the Mothers association; the assistant superintendent, treasurer and assistant treasurer, the secretary and three teachers of the church, and five members of the church choir. I will read the concluding paragraph of this petition:

"We wish to go on record as being opposed to discrimination in the house of God because of the accident of birth, and would suggest that last year's schedule of services be continued."

"This petition was addressed to the bishop of New York and the rector, wardens and vestrymen of All Souls church."

Refuses Petition

The vestry allowed the petition to stand, but refused, by the same vote, to receive it as a part of the record of the meeting.

"The rector now speaks as a resident of Harlem and as one interested in the well-being of the community on a great social problem."

"New York city is somewhat north of the Mason and Dixon line, and segregation and discrimination, however unjustly imposed upon a people south of that line, should have no place in the ordering of affairs in this great city."

"Furthermore, Harlem is a city within a city, made up of people from many parts of the world. Because of the cosmopolitan character of the community, if for no higher reason, intolerance should be banished from our midst."

Scores Christians

"Except for an occasional church there is perhaps no segregation or discrimination in the public and semi-public institutions in Harlem. It is therefore the more regrettable that Christian men and women, who worship the one God and Father of us all, sometimes fail, in practice, to recognize the common brotherhood of man."

"During the more than three years that I have been rector of All Souls church, I have, without display or resort to publicity, tried to serve the community according to my understanding of my duty and privilege as a priest and pastor. In these years I have learned to love and respect my neighbors, and I appreciate such confidence as they place in me. This mutual esteem is reflected in the steady and wholesome growth of the parish. In a modest way this church is now a 'House of Prayer for All People.'"

Opportunity for Service

"Across the way is the Spanish Roman Catholic church. Around the corner is the Spanish Evangelical church. Both are doing wonderful work for the Spanish speaking people. All Souls church should do as much for our English speaking brethren. If we follow the leading of the Holy Spirit we will not shut our eyes to the abundant opportunities so near at hand. In the immediate neighborhood are hundreds, perhaps thousands of English speaking Christian families. Parents in these families

seek a convenient place of worship for themselves and a Christian training for their children. And All Souls church is the only established, well appointed, English speaking church within a range of several city blocks. Where in New York city, or in any other city or land, is there a greater opportunity for Christian service?"

"Because of these considerations, but more because I believe God has appointed me for this work, I publicly suggest to the vestry that they withdraw the resolution demanding the resignation of the rector. At any rate I decline to bow to that demand. Instead I leave the future in the hand of God, who is the director of all destiny, to the godly judgment of my bishop, and to my friends and neighbors. Pray that we may be guided aright."

NEW YORK WORLD -

Telegram

SEP 15 1932

Negroes Resent
Reported Discrimination.

By L. F. Coles.

Last evening on the front page of the World-Telegram you carried an article under the following headline: "Negro Leaders Ride Freight Elevators to WEVD Because Hotel Claridge Guests Object to Them." It is amazing to learn that Mr. Sawyer and Ted Nelson, commercial director of WEVD, a Socialist outlet owned by the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, persuaded Negro broadcasters to use the service elevator. One can hardly believe that Socialists or anyone connected with that sainted name, Eugene V. Debs, could stoop so low as to suggest that people use a separate elevator when those same persons were going to entertain all of the people in the same building.

I recall that some years ago Eugene V. Debs refused to speak in the theatre building in Atlanta, Ga., because Negroes had to sit in the gallery. He went out and held his meeting in the open air, where all people could hear him without being jim-crowed or segregated.

No one could believe that a hotel in New York could have such viciousness perpetrated against people on account of color, when there is a law against that sort of thing in the State of New York known as the "Equal Rights bill," fathered in 1918 by Mr. Edward A. Johnson, who was in the Assembly at that time. The bill had the support of ex-Mayor James J. Walker and Senator Robert F. Wagner, both of whom were in the State Senate at that time. The bill carried with it punishment of the manager by imprisonment of not less than thirty days and a fine of not less than \$500 if he violated the same.

If every Negro who is supposed to broadcast had courage, he would refuse to speak or sing if he has to ride up a freight elevator. Such persons as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Messrs. George S. Schuyler, Charles

S. Johnson, Eugene Kinckle Jones, T. Arnold Hill and Dr. Abram Harris (colored) would not speak for a

forum where they had to ride the freight elevator.

New York.

By F. J. King.

The article "Negro Leaders Ride Freight Elevators to WEVD Because Hotel Claridge Guests Object to Them" causes many to wonder who elected those who submitted so gracefully to the feelings of a bunch of hypocrites and their sensibilities. It is interesting to know that St. Peter will afford no such facilities and Old Nick will, no doubt, have an extra hot elevator for those with tender sensibilities. Eugene Debs would probably turn over in his grave could he hear of sensibilities. What is New York coming to?

Brooklyn.

[Editor's note.—Officials of Station WEVD deny that Negroes riding the elevators to their studios in the Claridge Hotel are discriminated against. Negroes, as well as white musicians, it is stated, are asked to ride up in the freight elevator only when they carry instruments.]

DENIES JIM CROW AT COUNTY PARKS

Westchester Commission's
Chief Engineer Spikes
Segregation Move

"No specific day is set aside for colored people or any other race or nationality in the use of the Westchester county parks, L. G. Holleran, acting chief engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission, assured the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a letter Friday 11/32

The N. A. A. C. P. sent a protest to the commission when the Rev. Alban Sealy of the Church of the Illuminati applied for a permit to hold a picnic at Croton Park. Herman W. Merkel, general superintendent, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Sealy suggesting that he change from Sunday to a Thursday, "which day we usually reserve for colored people so as to avoid clashing or interference."

In replying to Mr. Holleran, the N. A. A. C. P. asked that Merkel be officially notified that he has no authority to restrict Negroes in their use of the park on any occasion.

VESTRY'S DEMANDS IGNORED

Some of White Parishioners
Charged That Rev. Dodd
Was Trying to Make
Church "a Negro Parish."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Despite intimation of the white vestry that their presence would be unwelcome, more than 250 Negro parishioners of the All Souls Protestant Episcopal Church, 88 St. Nicholas Avenue, attended the 11 o'clockish service Sunday morning. About 45 white parishioners also attended the service, which was the first on the fall schedule.

The parishioners, both white and Negro, were asked by the Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Suffragan Bishop of New York in charge of Negro activities, who preached, to support the Rev. Dr. Rollin Dodd to that demand. Instead, I leave rector of All Souls Church, in his work for the church and the neighborhood until October 1, when Bishop Manning will return from his vacation. Bishop Manning, he said, would adjudicate the difficulties between certain factions in the church.

Dr. Dodd issued a statement at the service explaining why he opposed the action of the vestry in issuing cards last July 10 announcing that Negro parishioners would not be permitted to worship in the church only on certain Sundays and at certain services, and why he refused to resign his pastorate, as requested to do so by the vestry at a meeting last Tuesday. At this meeting Manuel J. Roure, clerk of the vestry, offered a resolution charging Dr. Dodd with attempting to make All Souls Church a Negro parish, and asking his resignation.

The resolution was adopted by a 5-to-2 vote, four vestrymen being absent.

Dr. Dodd said that a petition signed by 48 white parishioners opposing any sort of discrimination in All Souls Church along color lines was presented to the vestry at the same meeting. The vestry allowed the petition to be read, but voted to have it excluded from the minutes of the meeting, he declared.

Calling upon his congregation to bear witness to the fact that he

has consistently refrained from public utterance upon the question of the color of the persons attending All Souls Church, Dr. Dodd, in his statement said that "the time has come when silence is no longer possible."

"Except for an occasional church there is, perhaps, no segregation or discrimination in the public and semi-public institutions of Harlem," Dr. Dodd declared. "It is therefore the more regrettable that Christian men and women, who worship the one God and Father of us all, sometimes fail, in practice, to recognize the common brotherhood of man."

"During the more than three years that I have been rector of All Souls Church, I have, without display of resort to publicity, tried to serve the community according to my understanding of my duty and privilege as a priest and pastor. In these years I have learned to love and respect my neighbors, and I appreciate such confidence as they place in me. This mutual esteem is reflected in the steady and wholesome growth of the parish. In a modest way this church is now a 'House of Prayer for All People.'"

"Because of these considerations, but more because I believe God has appointed me for the work, I publicly suggest to the vestry that they withdraw the resolution demanding the resignation of the rector. At any rate, I decline to bow to that demand. Instead, I leave the future in the hand of God, who is the director of all destiny, to the Godly judgment of my Bishop and my friends and my neighbors. I pray that we may be guided by the light of truth."

Influential members of the parish, who asked that their names be withheld, said that the action of the vestry in limiting the worship of Negro parishioners, and in requesting Dr. Dodd's resignation, did not represent the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the congregation.

They pointed out that of the 50 or 60 white parishioners who attended the church, 48 signed the petition opposing any discrimination toward Negro parishioners; and that four out of five of the parishioners are Negroes, who obviously would not support the vestrymen in their stand.

RADIO STARS REFUSE TO BE 'JIM CROWED'

Chicago, Ill.

Southernaires Win in Hotel Fight

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Close upon the heels of the incident of the Hotel Claridge, Broadway, way hostelry, in trying to segregate Race performers and musicians on the passenger elevators when they were en route to the Socialist broadcast station, WEVD, comes the equally authentic story of the Southernaires quartet, favorites of the National Broadcasting company, who opposed the efforts of the management of Hotel New Yorker, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., who tried to enforce what was brought out to be a hotel rule against our people riding the regulation passenger elevators.

The five men were on their way to make a 2 o'clock appointment Thursday afternoon with one of the managers of station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 30th floor of the Hotel New Yorker, where many white artists had already assembled in a suite of rooms to go on with an audition of a tremendous radio show which the operators were viewing for possible use in Cincinnati.

Directed to Freight Elevator
They were directed to the freight elevator and also the service elevator. Homer Smith, manager and spokesman for the quartet, refused to use the elevator, as did the others. There was a great calling of managers and assistants, he said.

Standing on principle, the Race artists said that they had been received in all the better hotels in New York city, including the Waldorf-Astoria, the new one, which they opened. Never before had they been insulted by being directed to the freight elevator or servants' elevator. They would not go.

Finally the management, realizing that they were dealing with no ordinary type of people, and also that they were endangering the good graces of the guests of the hotel from Cincinnati, gave the Southernaires a special "chartered" elevator—one of the regular passenger ones—and in that they proceeded to their audition on the 30th floor.

New Precedent Set

This created a new precedent in the standing for rights, even at the risk of losing a possible engagement, which might materialize into money, and of winning on principle.

Members of the Southernaires quartet are Homer Smith, William Edmondson, Jay Toney and Lowell Peters, and the accompanist is Clarence Jones. They are heard every Sunday forenoon on the NBC hook-up and also during the week. They play very exclusive and important engagements for the wealthiest and most tasty New Yorkers.

The National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People has had the attempted segregation called to its attention by the Southernaires. Also in regard to the station WEVD segregation in the Hotel Claridge two weeks before the New York attempt, the essential facts have been all confirmed by John Hammond, young white millionaire, interested in the Communist movement and also in the development of opportunities for Race artists and musicians, who had charge of the Race programs at station WEVD.

Millionaire Resigns

He resigned when the station evidently took no serious action against the insult which had been meted out to the Race artists. He declared that the manager himself cursed when he stated that "absolutely no 'niggers' would ride in the elevators with his guests."

Hammond, furious, declared that he could see no reason for a Broadway "bawdy house" trying to "draw the line," and produced forthwith a copy of the bill of rights of the state of New York to back up his gritty and fine stand. The Communists are capitalizing on this incident.

ALL SOULS LOCKED UP

VESTRY and Group of Meet in Lenox Avenue Hall

A jam hall on Lenox avenue, hired as a last resort while the din of dancing feet was echoing still on its flooring, was used Sunday morning as the place of worship of the congregation of All Souls' P. E. Church, 88 St. Nicholas avenue, the church having been barred by its white vestry in a move seen as a part of its fight to exclude Negro parishioners from the regular services.

Members arriving for the 11 a. m. services in the basement, where the congregation worshipped the previous Sunday, were met at the door of the church by representatives of the "Committee Against Racial Segregation in All Souls' Church," who handed out cards on which was printed the following notice:

IMPORTANT
Due to the closing of ALL SOULS'

CHURCH by the Vestry, because the Rector refuses to Jim-Crow the Congregation, today's services:

CHURCH SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
HOLY COMMUNION, 11:00 A. M.
are being held at
WESTMINSTER HALL, 75 Lenox Ave.
Bet. 113th and 114th Sts.
YOU ARE STRONGLY URGED TO
ATTEND

Services began a few minutes after 11 o'clock, the seventeen white and sixty colored members present making themselves as comfortable as possible on folding chairs.

The Rev. Rollin Dodd, rector of the church, explained in his sermon that he had been denied admittance to the interior of the St. Nicholas avenue building by padlocks placed on all the doors last week. He beseeched his hearers to stick together, and in a prayer he asked that "the cloud may break and we will be permitted to hold services on a property that is rightfully ours."

Bishop William T. Manning, head of the Episcopal diocese in New York, was not available for a statement when The Amsterdam News called Monday evening.

Hotel Segregation Effort Broken Up

NEW YORK—Charles Edward Russell, white, Pulitzer prize winner and one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has broken down an attempt to set up the color line at the Hotel Brocton in New York, where he has stopped during his visits here for a period of 26 years.

When he learned that Dr. B. Price Hurst and others, of Washington, had been denied accommodation at the hotel, Dr. Russell wrote a strong letter of condemnation to the hotel manager All Souls' P. E. Church, 88 St. Nicholas avenue, the church would go there no longer if a Jim-Crow policy were established. Dr. Russell received the following assurance from Mr. Sugarman:

"I will not tolerate any discrimination in race, color or religion."

Lincoln Student Files

\$20,000 Suit Against

Policeman in Brooklyn

Ralph L. Baker of Montclair, N. J., a student at Lincoln University, who was shot by a policeman some time ago on the Troy avenue station of the Fulton street elevated line in Brooklyn, has filed suit in the Federal Court, Brooklyn for \$20,000 damages against Walter Lowe, the policeman, who lives at 591 Ridgewood avenue, Brooklyn.

He charges that Lowe shot and wounded him "unlawfully and negligently on September 9, 1929, when Lowe claimed that two colored men had insulted two white women on the train, and he fired the pistol shot in an effort to arrest the men."

Baker bases his suit on the claim that he was an innocent bystander.

SALVATION ARMY

PLACES BAN ON

BROWN GIRL

NEW YORK — William Pickens of the N.A.A.C.P., writes that the splendid war-time policy of indis- crimination against colored person has departed from the Salvation Army.

Mr. Pickens writes that a colored girl student who is pursuing a course in physical education at New York University, was told by her instructors that she could not use the Salvation Army's swimming pool where instructions were given.

Mr. Pickens thinks: "If this statement is true, it is the most un-Christian, cruel, brutal, and un-Salvationlike thing imaginable. Most of the sinners whom the Army seeks to convert would not be guilty of so cowardly a sin.

"I wonder if those veterans, other colored Americans who came back from the front singing your praises would not feel the same painful nausea that I feel, if they learned that the great Salvation Army had at last been defeated in its attack on race prejudice, and has retreated from the ground it had gained toward universal brotherhood."

Salvation Army Evades

Blame in Discrimination

While admitting that Negroes had been excluded from the swimming pool of the Evangeline, a residence for young women maintained by the Salvation Army, at 123 West Thirteenth street, Adjutant Harold Smith, manager, shifted the blame for this from the Salvation Army, when interviewed by a reporter from The Amsterdam News at his office Monday.

Until recently, Mr. Smith explained, the pool had been in charge of a club composed only of white young women. Under the club's management, young Negro women were denied pool privileges. Since then, according to Mr. Smith, the club has been disbanded and the management of the pool placed in his hands.

The present policy, the manager said, reserves the privileges of the pool to residents of the Evangeline. No Negroes are in residence there. In a letter to the Salvation Army, William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had charged that the organization had discriminated against Negro young women from New York University.

OFAYS DENIED A

SEPARATE SCHOOL

LAWNSIDE, N. Y. — When the school board of Delaware County took a high stand and refused to set up a separate school or pay the tuition of white children of Woodcrest elsewhere, an approved school was set up in a church.

Lawnside is a colored township and the school is taught by colored teachers. The whites of Woodcrest refused to send their children to this school although the faculty was adjudged one of the finest in the state.

The parents, when refused a separate school, sent their children to the white school in the township, paying extra for their tuition, but when they fell in arrears the children were expelled and sent back to their own neighborhood. Lillian Philpott, a white church worker, established a school in a church, which is supported by the white community.

Color Prejudice Costs

White Restaurant \$100

O. Richard Reid, 357 Edgecombe avenue, was awarded \$100 before Judge Caffrey in Municipal Court, 30 West 35th street, last week in his suit against Thompson's Restaurant

Grand Central Station, for discrimination on account of color.

Mr. Reid, who is an artist, went into the restaurant with a friend, Bueford Delany, also an artist, on Feb. 15, last year, to order lunch and look at a reproduction of Mr. Reid's painting of H. L. Mencken, editor of The American Mercury, in the rotogravure section of the New York Herald Tribune. They were refused a seat, and roughly treated. Mr. Reid was arrested and fined \$10 for disorderly conduct, and when he appealed the case, he lost.

It was then Mr. Reid started a civil suit under the Levy Civil Rights Law for \$500, retaining the law firm of Arthur Garfield Hays, 43 Exchange place, to represent him. The minimum damages were awarded, and Delany received a similar award.

Nips Discourtesy

Bud At Buffalo

CLEVELAND, O., Mar. 3.—(ANP)—A protest made by Dr. William Pickens, field secretary for the Na-

Pickens' letter, A. G. Alexander, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to the superintendent of the Delaware, Lack-

awanna and Western Railroad Co., on behalf of our company for such service.

"I thank you for bringing the matter to my attention and assure you it is the rule of our company that employees are expected to give courteous and efficient attention to our patrons at all times."

The restaurant at Buffalo is operated by the Union News Co. The railroad superintendent informed the manager of Mr. Pickens' complaint and received a reply containing the following paragraphs:

"The waitress, Miss May Maul, the party at fault in this particular instance, states that she remembers serving this gentleman and she felt that she did everything in her power to please him.

Pickens Protests And

Receives An Apology

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(ANP)—A protest made by William Pickens, field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to the superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to the effect that one of the waitresses in the Buffalo, N. Y. terminal station had been prejudiced and impolite in her treatment of him, has brought an apology from the superintendent.

BARES BAR

FOR NEGRO

AT BUREAU

Bulletin Tells About

Discrimination

—Policy Admitted

The Bureau is conducted on non-sectarian lines, but because of many customers from the South, Negroes are not served.

This statement of policy of the New York Clothing Bureau, 57 Bank street, as published in last week's issue of Better Times, organ of the Welfare Council, was confirmed Saturday by Miss Julia Lathers, director of the bureau, in a letter to James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, who had questioned her about the discrimination.

The purpose of the bureau, the article explains, is to aid respectable people who cannot afford to buy new merchandise at even the lowest priced stores, but who are unwilling to apply to charitable agencies for assistance in clothing themselves and their families.

In her letter to Mr. Hubert, Miss Lathers asserted, "there are many people who would not come if we had free access to the bureau by the colored race. As you know, I have many acquaintances among them, but I have to do what is best for the clothing bureau in an impersonal way. I know that the Good Will Industries in 124th street is doing the same work and serving your neighborhood, so there is no need for a place further downtown."

Miss Lathers could not be reached at the bureau Monday, but an attendant told an Amsterdam News reporter that the services of the bureau were open to all peoples save Negroes.

Questioned in his office Saturday, William Hodson, director of the Welfare Council, regretted the publication of the statement in Better Times, explaining that it got by only because Louis Resnick, editor, was out of the office and the copy was handled by an assistant. The Council, he told a reporter from The Am-

sterdam News, does not approve of reasonably priced, useful and attractive clothing as well as some other such discrimination and would not give publicity to it. The bureau was organized in 1901 by Miss Lathers and is governed by a board of managers. It announces that it has on hand a large supply of

Rev. Geo. Frazier Miller Takes Issue With Judge Levy on Matter of Segregating Child Delinquents

Can't Bar Negro Girls

Dr. George Frazier Miller, the militant rector of St. Augustine's P. E. Church, Marcy and Lafayette avenues, scored the segregation plan for colored juvenile delinquents, as suggested at a meeting of the Protestant Big Sister Council on Friday afternoon, February 26, during the course of his sermon Sunday morning, February 28.

Proposals for the establishment of separate housing facilities for colored delinquents were made at the council meeting by the Rev. William St. John Blackshear, rector of St. Matthews P. E. Church, and Children's Court Justice Samuel D. Levy of Manhattan.

Dr. Miller stated that any attempts to segregate colored delinquents would be unjust. He urged that colored children be given the same opportunity as white children.

As native-born American citizens, colored persons have a right to take their place beside any other citizens regardless of position, race or creed, he declared. He also asserted that the proposal was a reflection on the Negro.

"We object strenuously to the implications in Justice Levy's address," he said, "Levy's views were fundamentally wrong and could not be passed unnoticed because of the long struggle that has been made to overcome segregations."

Dr. Miller pointed to school children, who, he said, "walk arm in arm to school and play." They do not become color conscious until late years, when the matter is brought them by narrow-minded persons.

Dr. Miller closed with a plea that colored men and women become active in groups as the Protestant Big Sister Council, and take a keener interest in civic activities.

Bennett Rules for Race Equality.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31 (AP).—Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. told the Department of Social Welfare today that no restrictions could be placed on the admission of Negroes to reformatories that would discriminate against the equality of the Negro and white races. Admission to the State Training School for Girls at Hudson had been refused to a Negro girl on the ground that her class in its system was filled. Mr. Bennett ruled that as there were vacancies for white inmates there should have been vacancies for Negroes.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Officials of the State Training School for Girls at Hudson have no legal authority to refuse to receive Negro girls committed to that institution. Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., ruled today.

White Woman Worker on Ellis Island Loses Job For Assailing Immigrant Guard, Benjamin F. Hayes, a Negro

Mrs. Mary Ann McNally, a white woman from Alabama, who struck Benjamin Franklin Hayes, one of the colored immigrant guards on Ellis Island, is no longer employed there by the Daughters of American Revolution.

This is what happened: Mr. Hayes was on duty in front of one of the detention rooms, and Mrs. McNally passed him several times. Each time she passed she gave him a scornful look. Mr. Hayes felt the resentment so keenly that he could no longer hold his peace, and finally said:

"Mrs. McNally, why do you look at me like that? What have I ever done to you?"

The southern woman became furious, apparently at the audacity of a colored man speaking to her without bowing and removing his hat from his head. She rushed over to him and began striking him over the head with a stick of wood, which incidentally she carried in her hand.

Mr. Hayes, an ex-service man, who stands six feet tall in his socks, and tips the scales at two hundred pounds, experienced no difficulty in disarming his belligerent opponent. With this accomplished, he proceeded to the Assistant Commissioner's office (taking the stick with him) and explained the incident to Byron H. Uhl, who is noted for his fair dealing with the colored employees. Things began to move rapidly. Within a short time Mr. Uhl had summoned Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, supervisor of the D. A. R.'s activities on the island, from headquarters in New York City, a conference had been held, and Mrs. McNally was leaving the island in tears, probably wondering why she had been expelled from the island and her job for such a "little incident." It is reported that the organization paid her a salary of \$50 per week.

Before leaving the island, the supervisor apologized to Mr. Hayes for the unpleasantness and told him what action she had taken in the matter. Mr. Hayes who suffered no harm, has dropped the matter.

Commissioner Uhl and Mrs. Perkins are commended for their prompt and fair action in dealing with this case.

Mr. Hayes has an excellent record as an immigration officer. He is married and lives with his wife and little son at 110 West 124th street, this city. They are faithful members of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which the Rev. A. Clayton Powell is pastor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

APR 21 1932

Minister Warns Of Prejudice Rise; Urges Church Act

'Discrimination Against Negro' in Jobs, Relief Cited by Rev. Mr. Young

Racial prejudice has increased to an alarming degree in this country as the result of discrimination against the colored people during the depression, the Rev. L. Bradford Young, assistant rector of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, charged last night in an address before the Brooklyn Urban League at the Snyder Avenue Boys Club and Community Center, 2521 Snyder Ave.

"One of the greatest injustices of the present age is the wholesale discrimination against the colored people at this time," he declared. "Such discrimination always increases prejudice and bitterness, and that is just what has happened in this country."

'Two-Sided Prejudice'

Mr. Young charged that the race feeling is "two-sided," the colored people feeling bitter toward the whites as a result of being "thrown out of jobs and being discriminated against in relief work" and many unemployed whites feeling prejudiced against the colored people "because they have jobs which the whites feel they ought to have."

The young minister saw the "increase in race prejudice" as a "serious challenge to religious people" and urged the churches to take the lead in "correcting an economic system that makes such a situation possible."

Assistant United States Attorney Francis F. Giles, himself colored, charged that the "door to equal opportunity is barred to the Negro in this country."

'Make Own Opportunities'

However, he urged the members of his own race to "get out and improve their own condition" by "making their own opportunities," displaying "greater confidence" in their fellow citizens and increasing their "general store of knowledge."

Ulysses Elam of the Hall Johnson Choir sang several solos and the audience sang a Negro anthem.

Henry E. Ashcroft, industrial secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League, presided.

**NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE**

APR 25 1932

Negro Drivers' Grievance

Bergen County Police Said to
Pick on Them

To the New York Herald Tribune:
I wish some one would tell me why

the Bergen County, New Jersey, police for the last two years make it their business, and apparently take delight, in stopping so many colored people driving good looking and sometimes expensive cars with New York license plates while passing through Bergen County. After looking over the driver's license and car numbers the police find some excuse for charging the drivers with speeding and almost invariably give the drivers tickets to appear before the county judge. White drivers traveling at the same rates of speed are not bothered.

If this is done to check stolen cars, the police of Bergen County should know that there are infinitely more cars stolen by white racketeers than by colored people and it is unfair to assume that every colored man driving a good looking car is a thief and must be subjected to this molestation.

One officer stopped a car in which the writer was riding yesterday, and after going through the above mentioned procedure, stated we were speeding. When asked at what speed we were traveling, he replied, "I don't know." Upon being asked why the arrest, he said, "Forty miles is the limit." There seemed to be some sinister purpose between these two (long lapsed) remarks, for if the policeman did not know the rate of speed—how could he know whether we were exceeding the limit?

Perhaps some one can explain this, for I cannot see why respectable and law-abiding colored people should be subjected to this treatment.

A MOLESTED CITIZEN.

Brooklyn, April 22, 1932.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS CHARGED WITH JIM-CROW, INSULTS TO RACE

N. A. A. C. P. Sends Warning That It Will Fight Objectionable Ruling. "Contrary to Every Concept of American Freedom."

NEW YORK, May 12—A ruling by the American Federation of Musicians, establishing subsidiary local unions for Negroes only and subjecting these locals to the dictation of the white locals has drawn a strong letter of protest from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which warns the Federation that this ruling will be bitterly fought.

The ruling of the Musicians' Federation was first reported to Dr. T. A. Curtis, president of the St. Louis N. A. A. C. P., who at once sent a protest to Joseph N. Weber, president of the Musicians' Federation, and then forwarded the correspondence to the N. A. A. C. P. national office.

Both the St. Louis branch and the national office warn the American Federation of Musicians that the present is a very bad time for labor unions to take action that will weaken the union sentiment among colored people, and Dr. Curtis in his letter says, "Union strength is face to face with the greatest crisis in its history. Wage standard has fallen on every hand; it will be a vital mistake for your organization to force Negro musicians into the open market with their services as competitors. Your ruling prescribes conditions which no self-respecting Negro can or will accept; they are repulsive and contrary to every concept of American freedom."

The ruling by the white federation not only establishes Negro locals as subsidiary to the white, but provides that members of Negro and white locals "can only mingle for professional purposes with the consent of both locals," and provides for trial of Negro members by the white local.

In the letter sent by the N. A. A. C. P. national office, Walter White, secretary, urges that Negro musicians, "regardless of color, be permitted to enter the union of their choice on a basis of absolute equality," and adds:

"It would seem to us that at this time, when for various reasons, musicians are appealing to the general public for sympathy and support, that this would be the last time they would dare be guilty of intolerance and discrimination. The Negro has been accused of not being a good union man. How can he

possibly have any confidence in or respect for unions which descend to discriminatory tactics such as the American Federation of Musicians is indulging in by means of this objectionable ruling? Every self-respecting Negro musician will resent this order and the N. A. A. C. P. pledges itself to fight unflinchingly against such Jim Crowism."

Lecturer Wins Fight For First-Class Cabin

NEW YORK, July 28.—W. A. Domingo, prominent business man and lecturer, won a fight against the United Fruit Company last week when he forced the management to sell passage to his wife in a cabin not ordinarily sold to colored people, and also forced the company to apologize for inserting the phrase, "If colored, so state" in its circular of information.

Mrs. Domingo and her daughter, Yolanda, are sailing on the S. S. Carrillo on August 6th in Cabin 32, and have been personally assured that no discriminatory practices will be imposed upon them on their trip to Kingston, Jamaica.

It was learned that the company's segregation policy has been similar to that employed by the Pullman Company in certain parts of the country against Negroes. It is understood that cabins 37, 38 and 39 are usually sold to colored people, and when these are taken, they are told no others are vacant.

These cabins are said to be the least desirable on the ship.

The company, in apologizing for the printed request that the color of the applicant be given, said it was printed by mistake, and would not appear in future circulars.

Denied Passage, Race Physician and Wife Open Court Fight

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A wave of segregation directed against the most cultured and highest types of Race people continued to sweep this city and Brooklyn with an outstanding and wealthy physician's wife being refused accommodations arranged for by her on one of the New England Transportation company's buses, and with another successful young physician and his charming wife being refused sailing accommodations already paid for by the Cunard Steamship Line, owners of the Mauretania, which was taking a three weeks cruise.

Suits have been filed by the offended individuals and litigation will result in defense of the civil rights of citizens of New York in the face of such drastic, prejudiced and vicious action.

Mrs. Cotton Opens Suit

Mrs. Norman T. Cotton of 220 W. 139th St., wife of the well-known Dr. Cotton of Patterson, N. J., has filed a suit for \$1,000 against the New England Transportation company, New York offices at 225 W. 34th St., with William T. Andrews, 200 W. 35th St., once on the legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P., as her attorney.

On Saturday morning she engaged by telephone seat No. 22 on a bus going to New Bedford, Mass. When she was to board the bus at the Rialto bus depot on 135th St. and Seventh Ave., the conductor tried to shift her—for vague reasons, all designed to cover up the real segregation—to a seat directly over the wheels.

Mrs. Cotton refused to take the seat and immediately consulted with white friends and

her lawyer, Mr. Andrews. She is suing for breach of contract and under the New York state civil rights law violation. She had been in New York to meet her small daughter Gloria, who returned from England, where she has been in school. Mrs. Cotton was returning to her summer place at Oak Bluff, Mass., which is reached by way of New Bedford, after spending part of the week-end in New York.

Dr. George Hudson Batson, you physician and social figure, of 631 Throop Ave., and his wife, Mrs. Cos-tella Batson, also filed suit in supreme court Friday against the Cunard Steamship company and the National Pleasure Tours, charging them with discriminatory practices.

plained, but the understanding was evident in the conduct of the officials that no members of the Race could sail.

Moreover, the couple's luggage was on board the ship and all was recovered, save one piece, which took the cruise before it was obtained again.

Because of the humiliation and the breach of contract both companies were made parties to the suits, because the Cunard Line owns the ship and the National Pleasure Tours, Inc., chartered it for the cruise. All negotiations were made by Dr. Batson with the Cunard Steamship Company, 22,000 Ltd., 25 Broadway, Manhattan. Mrs. Batson is suing for \$10,000 damages and \$500 for discrimination under the civil rights act of New York. Dr. Batson is suing for a like amount. Both are represented by the firm of Miller & Miller, 26 Court St.

Dr. Batson is one of the most outstanding and popular of the young professional group. He is a member of the Kings County Medical society, the Provident Medical and Dental society, the Chautauqua club, composed of young professional men, and of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. The physician is a large stockholder in the Victory Life Insurance company and is one of its examiners. He is also known in political affairs. Socially the Batsons are among the leaders in the young professional set, most of whom are Howard university alumni.

Freight Elevator Only For Radio Artists - Protest

NEW YORK—News that the Hotel Claridge was requiring Negro musicians, singers, speakers and entertainers to ride up to station WEVD broadcasting studio in the freight elevator brought prompt advice from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to all colored participants to refuse their services in the programs under any such condition.

The N. A. A. C. P. declared its advice was given not from any lack of sympathy with the aims of station WEVD, which is owned by the Debs Memorial Radio Fund and is a Socialist station.

The Association today also telegraphed the station and the Jewish Daily Forward, a newspaper of this city, which is financing the station, asking whether they intended to comply with the humiliating conditions made by the Hotel Claridge.

Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, also announced that a study of the New York Civil Rights act would be made to find out if the enforced freight elevator rides imposed upon Negroes were a violation.

An interview revealed that Dr. Batson had made arrangements for reservations over the telephone and the company agents booked his passage for the three-week cruise on the Mauretania, which sailed July 8 from pier 4, Hoboken, N. J. The doctor paid \$176 for himself and wife, the complete cost of the trip. It is said that the company, unaware that he was Colored, issued him a certificate guaranteeing passage and accommodations on the boat.

Furthermore, one John Flynn sent a letter for the company to Mrs. Batson, saying: "We attach herewith certificate FP1028 issued in favor of yourself and Dr. Batson to cover a guarantee of accommodations on the S. S. Mauretania cruise July 9. Under separate cover we are sending your baggage tags and labels." Moreover the names of the couple were published on the passenger list in a local daily.

Still, when Dr. and Mrs. Batson appeared at the pier in Hoboken at midnight, July 8, accompanied by a large number of friends to see them off, they were informed that "something must be wrong somewhere."

Our people, it seems, could see their white friends off, Dr. Batson ex-

Discrimination-1932

ALL SOULS' VESTRY MAPS LEGAL FIGHT

James
Receives Opinion of Diocesan
Chancellor Upholding Bishop,
but Debates Contesting It.

10-26-32
MEDIATION GROUP INACTIVE

New York
Suffragan Never Called Meeting of
Committee—Negro Group Insists
"Jim-Crow" Issue Is Involved.

The vestry of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, on St. Nicholas Avenue near 116th Street, met last night to consider what legal steps, if any, they should take to establish their control of the church property, which was forcibly entered last Sunday by Bishop William T. Manning and the Rev. Rollin Dodd, rector, to hold services for a group of worshippers predominantly Negro. The church had been closed for repairs.

The vestry, a majority of whom oppose the rector, were notified yesterday by Robert W. B. Elliott, chancellor of the diocese, that Bishop Manning and Mr. Dodd were within their rights when they entered the church. Some members of the vestry, not impressed by Mr. Elliott's statement, entered the meeting prepared to propose the appointment of a committee to obtain legal advice as to control of the church property and possible action against Bishop Manning and Mr. Dodd.

The Chancellor's Opinion.

"In regard to the legality of the action taken last Sunday by the Bishop of the diocese and the rector of the parish at All Souls' Church," said Mr. Elliott, "I wish, as chancellor of the diocese, to state that in my opinion the action taken in opening the doors of All Souls' Church was entirely proper and that in view of the circumstances this action was fully called for."

"That is merely the opinion of one lawyer," said George F. Nelson, junior warden of All Souls' Church. "Another lawyer might take an entirely different view, and the meeting tonight is to consider whether the vestry shall appoint a committee to consult a lawyer."

Mr. Nelson disclosed that at the last session of the vestry a special committee was appointed; at the suggestion of Suffragan Bishop Charles K. Gilbert, who was present, to endeavor to smooth out the differences with the rector.

The committee consisted of Bishop Gilbert, Mr. Elliott, the rector and the junior warden. Chancellor Elliott said that he was not present at the vestry meeting, but that he had been

informed of the appointment of the committee and was awaiting a call for it to meet. Mr. Nelson said that he, too, had expected to be notified by Dr. Gilbert of a committee meeting, and that when he received no notice he had tried more than once to get into communication with the Suffragan Bishop last week.

Bishop Gilbert explained that he had not called the meeting because of the difficulties that had arisen in the meantime and he did not know whether he would now bring the committee together.

Repairs "Just Coincidence."

"The main thing to be thrashed out," explained Mr. Nelson, "is the question as to who controls the church property under the religious corporations law of the State of New York. The vestry claims that it is charged with the repair of the building because it controls the building."

"It was just a coincidence that repairs should have been under way at this time. One of the repair jobs has to do with the fixing of the plaster of the ceiling. It amounts to only a few hundred dollars. A more important repair job is that of the wiring. Also the floors of the lyceum and the floors of the vestry are in need of repair. The wiring and floor jobs will run into several thousand dollars."

"When the repairs were under way, the rector served notice on the vestry that they would be responsible for the cost, and he also notified the contractors that he would not guarantee payment."

Asked whether there had been a recent inspection of the building by the Building Bureau and, if so, whether any report showing need of repairs had been made, Mr. Nelson said:

"The church building was inspected recently, and the building inspector sent a report to the rector. We have been unable thus far to obtain a copy of the report."

Called "Jim-Crow" Issue.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, issued another statement in the controversy yesterday. He said:

"Contrary to the opinion expressed by Manuel J. Roure, clerk of the vestry of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People understands the situation at All Souls' Church clearly."

"No matter how many technicalities the vestrymen attempt to inject into this case, and no matter how many other minor issues are involved, the basic clash is over whether All Souls' Church shall be open to the membership with full privileges of Negroes as well as whites, or whether it shall be a church of white members with Negroes tolerated either as wards or as guests."

"This association has been dealing for too many years with various types of segregations not to recognize a 'Jim-Crow' issue, whether it arises in Harlem or in the Mississippi delta."

Bishop Breaks in to Hold Service in Closed Church



BISHOP W. T. MANNING

NEW YORK, Oct. 23. (AP)—Bishop William T. Manning helped force an entrance into All Souls' Protestant Episcopal church, which had been closed to its rector, and delivered a sermon Sunday declaring it the "plain duty" of the church "to minister to the people of the community, white and colored alike."

Despite the statement of some of the vestrymen that anyone who attempted to enter the church Sunday might be arrested for trespass, Bishop Manning appeared at the appointed time, ordered a locksmith to pry off locks and force open doors, and assisted the Rev. Rollin Dodd, rector, in holding services amid scaffolding, shavings and plastered canvas. The church had been closed by the vestrymen and the rector deprived of his keys. Mr. Dodd said the action was taken because he refused to hold separate services for Negroes and whites. The majority of the vestrymen said it was because of the necessity of repairs.

Police Guard Church

Bishop Manning declared in his sermon that the action of the vestrymen was "apparently with the purpose of preventing the rector from continuing this policy of admitting colored people to the services."

"This action," he said, "is not only uncanonical and illegal, it is contrary to the central principles of our religion."

The sermon was delivered under strange circumstances. A police sergeant and ten patrolmen stood outside. Bishop Manning, the rec-

tor, and a locksmith had made a tour of the church, unlocking or forcing open doors.

The rector and the bishop because of the litter were forced to stand in the aisle, about a third of the way from the front. The organ was screened with a plasterer's canvas, so the choir sang without accompaniment.

The congregation was part white, part Negro, with a scattering of children.

Parish Changes Color

"I am here not to assert my rights as bishop, though these exist," said Bishop Manning, "but to give my full support to your rector . . . in his right and Christian purpose to make this church a center of spiritual ministrations to all the people of this neighborhood who wish to attend its services without distinction of race or color."

"Until a few years ago this community and the congregation of this church was one almost entirely of white people. In recent years, however, the community has changed more and more to a community of colored people until at present time the great majority are of the colored race and many of them are members of our own church who wish to attend the services here at all souns."

"The rector of the parish holds that it is his duty, and the duty of the parish, to minister to the people who now live in this neighborhood and to admit them all to the services and ministrations of the church. In this the rector is supported by four members of the vestry and opposed by seven."

"My judgment of the diocese is that it is the plain duty of All Souls' church to minister to the people of the community white and colored alike, and that the rector has taken the only position that he could take as a faithful minister to the church of God."

Although no attempt was made to interfere with Bishop Manning and the rector Sunday, Vestryman Manuel Jesus Roure said he would consult a lawyer Monday to see what steps could be taken to stop services in the future.

RECTOR BREAKS CHURCH LOCKS SECOND TIME

All Souls Church doors
Opened by Pastor for
Followers Again.

VESTRY GROUP BARRED COLORED

Rector Dodd Uses a
Chisel to Force Doors.

NEW YORK CITY—For the second successive Sunday the Rev. Rollin Dodd, white, swung a heavy hammer into the head of a chisel in the hands of a theological student and broke the lock on the door of the All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church and conducted services. The church, located at 88 St. Nicholas Avenue, had been closed by white members of the vestry who wished to close the church to colored people when they refused to accept separate services for colored parishioners.

More than one hundred fifty white and colored members of the church who have stood by the rector and Bishop Manning in the battle with the vestry, gathered about with smiling faces as the lock gave way under the force of the heavy implement in the clergyman's hands.

Ofay Vestryman Paces

Manuel J. Roure, clerk of the prejudice-ridden vestry, paced up and down the sidewalk in front of the church during the first half of the service although he went into the church to hear the Rev. Mr. Dodd in his last half of his sermon.

Before he left the church it was made known that on next Sunday the clergyman and his followers would find it much more difficult to break into the edifice, according to George Roure, son of the vestryman, Roure.

Aside from the change in padlocks, there will be a heavy chain across the entrance gates, the vestryman's son said.

When this was made known the Rev. Mr. Dodd replied that in that case he would bring a locksmith and hacksaw along with him to church.

Closed for Repairs

Although the vestry claim the church is closed for repairs, the parishioners and the fighting minister intimated that the holes found in the floor were not made accidentally. The whites claimed the church was being repaired when they closed the doors, but colored persons are all agog over the att-

tude of their leader rector, and have promised and given him their unqualified support.

Last Sunday the services were held after Bishop William T. Manning had broken the lock on the door when a lusty cheer went up from the crowd with genuine appreciation.

Seek Legal Advice

The white vestrymen of the church received another setback this week when Robert W. B. Elliott, chancellor of the diocese, declared that Bishop Manning and the Rev. Mr. Dodd were within their rights in breaking the locks of the church, at a meeting called Monday night to consider what legal steps could be taken against the rector.

"In regard to the legality of the action taken last Sunday by the bishop of the diocese and the rector of the parish at All Souls' Church," said Mr. Elliott, "I wish, as chancellor of the diocese, to state that in my opinion the action taken in opening the doors of All Souls' Church was entirely proper and that in view of the circumstances this action was fully called for."

White Talks

In a statement issued by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the action of the vestrymen was branded as nothing but jim crow, pure and simple, regardless of excuses.

His statement says:

"Contrary to the opinion expressed by Manuel J. Roure, clerk of the vestry of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People understands the situation at All Souls' Church clearly.

"No matter how many technicalities the vestrymen attempt to inject into this case, and no matter how many other minor issues are involved, the basic clash is over whether All Souls' Church shall be open to the membership with full privileges of Negroes as well as whites, or whether it shall be a church of white members with Negroes tolerated either as wards or as guests.

"This association has been dealing for too many years with various types of segregations not to recognize a 'jim-crow' issue, whether it arises in Harlem or in the Mississippi delta."

Demand Vigorous Action In Nurse Discrimination Case

NEW YORK.—Dr. J. C. William Greeff, commissioner of hospitals of New York City, is receiving a vigorous protest on the discrimination practiced against colored nurses in the city's public institutions.

The letter, sent him by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, specifically asks that the commissioner see to it that there be no discrimination in the proposed school of nursing to be established. The letter continues:

"We ask this especially in that it is now the apparent practice of the department of hospitals to discriminate against colored nurses as is shown by the fact that colored nurses are today admitted to only four city hospitals, to the best of our knowledge, namely: Lincoln, Harlem Sea View, and Riverside.

"Discrimination at other hospitals has grown to the extent, we are informed, that last winter when the Work Relief Bureau sent 3 colored nurses to Bellevue Hospital that hospital promptly sent them to Harlem Hospital."

Other Jobs Refused

The letter further states that no colored nurses are employed at Bellevue, according to information given the N. A. A. C. P., and that none are in training there or in any other city hospital except for those mentioned above. Furthermore, the discrimination in the hospital department is said to extend to the non-employment of Negro orderlies, elevator, and telephone operators, and other positions.

"Colored nurses," the letter continues, "who live in Kings County can neither be trained in the Kings County Hospital nor be appointed to pay position thereafter training although they may be citizens of Kings County and taxpayers in the borough of Brooklyn. This condition obtains not only in the borough of Brooklyn, but in Queens and the Bronx as well, despite the fact that these institutions are tax-supported."

White Nurses Not Citizens

"The unfairness of this discrimination against Negro citizens is all the more glaringly evident in that we learned on reliable authority that at least 30 per cent of the registered nurses who have pay positions in the 30 municipal hospitals of New York City are not even citizens of the United States.

"We do not object to these persons holding positions because of their being of foreign birth. We do most vigorously contend, however, that these persons who have not taken the trouble or deemed it desirable

to become citizens of the United States should not be given preferential treatment over American citizens who happen to be colored. . . .

"We urge prompt and vigorous action to correct these unjust conditions. We urge also serious consideration of the feasibility of placing all pay positions of nurses in municipal hospitals under civil service regulation. In the health department, where nurses are civil service appointees and must take examination, colored nurses not only have made excellent records, but large numbers of them have been employed and thus have been freed from discriminatory practices which have characterized the administration of the nurses division of the department of hospitals of the city of New York during your term of office."

Socialist Radio Makes Negroes Use Freight Car

"Caucasian Liberals Like Norman Thomas Continue to Use Passenger Elevator"

NEW YORK.—Following the objections of white guests to Negroes traveling on the passenger elevators at the Hotel Claridge in which the socialist radio outlet WEVD is located, the management of the broadcasting station has forbidden Negro lecturers and entertainers attending its Negro Hour to use the freight elevators. Other discriminatory measures against Negroes.

Ted Nelson, commercial director of WEVD, claims that the Negro speakers and entertainers were "persuaded" to ride on the freight elevators. He said: "All the Negro entertainers and lecturers are quiet, educated persons, considerate of the sensibilities of others. When they were told that white guests had complained about their using the passenger elevators they at once agreed to use the freight elevators."

Yesterday's World Telegram reported that "Caucasian liberals, such as Oswald Garrison Villard, Norman Thomas, John Dewey and Heywood Brown, will continue, it was said, to travel by the passenger elevator."

This is a concrete example of attitude of the Socialist Party and its leaders, Norman Thomas, Heywood Brown, etc., on the question of the human rights of the Negro People. In the South, likewise, the Socialist Party supports all Jim Crow and

Discrimination - 1932

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.

JOURNAL

MAR 2 1932

The City Is Responsible

Facts developed since the tragic incident show conclusively that the death of a woman under circumstances that brought unfavorable publicity to the Rescue Mission Home for colored people here was not so much a reflection on the institution which was attempting to care for this patient as it was upon the city.

This poor woman was suffering from a horrible infectious disease. For weeks her life had been a living death. Without money or friends, there was nowhere in Winston-Salem she could go to die. The Associated Charities finally turned her over to the Rescue Mission Home, which was already crowded and was not equipped, in any event, to care for such a patient.

It will cost something, we know. But regardless of the cost, can Winston-Salem longer afford not to provide a place for people who are afflicted as this woman was afflicted? Will it not prove more expensive to the people of Winston-Salem, in the long run, to fail to isolate such cases and see that they are properly treated than it will to handle them as this victim was handled?

It is impossible to estimate the cost to society in disease and death which might result from uncontrolled contact with others on the part of an individual afflicted as was this woman.

There are those who will say that the poor wretches who fall victims to such diseases are entitled to humane treatment. With them we agree. There are those who will contend that society is entitled to the protection which isolation and proper treatment of such patients would insure. And they, too, are right, we think.

But if nothing be said of humane treatment, and if no thought be given to the protection of society even, still it would be the highest economy, in the long run, for the city to take charge of such victims. We should provide a place either at the City Memorial Hospital or elsewhere for proper isolation and

treatment of charity patients afflicted with contagious and infectious diseases.

NEGROES SHUN MEMORIAL.

Refuse Gallery Seats at Religious Dedication

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 24.—Raleigh Negroes last Sunday flatly refused to participate in the religious dedication of the city's War Memorial Auditorium, because of dissatisfaction with the seating arrangements.

On the previous Sunday the building had its civil dedication and Negroes were seated in the gallery in accordance with time-honored custom. Last Sunday, when the white ministers of the city asked the Negro ministers to designate one of their number to pronounce the benediction at the religious dedication and assigned other places on the program to Negroes, the Negro ministers asserted they would stay away and advise their congregations to stay unless they were accorded a section of seats on the main floor of the building.

The City Commissioners refused to accede to the demand, and when the exercises were held there were only twelve Negroes present out of an attendance in excess of 2,000.

HATS OFF TO RALEIGH NEGROES

Negroes of Raleigh, N. C., went on record against "Jim Crow" religion Sunday, August 21, by flatly refusing to participate in the religious dedication of the city's War Memorial Auditorium because of inferior seating accommodations. The white ministers of the gospel in charge of arrangements were given a new conception of "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" about which they so fervently preach.

On Sunday, August 14, the auditorium was dedicated under civic auspices on which occasion Negroes were seated in the gallery. The following Sunday arrangements were in charge of the white ministers, who asked the colored ministers that one of their number pronounce the benediction at the religious services. Other places on the program were assigned to the race.

The white ministers were informed that unless given a section of seats on the main floor of the auditorium the citizens of color would have nothing to do with exercises. The city authorities would not accede to this demand. Hence the gallery was empty.

The attendance was more than 2,000 out of which twelve were Negroes. The respective congregations heeded the advice of their pastors to stay away. The dozen who subjected themselves to humiliation must have been on the public payroll and were afraid to incur the displeasure of city officials. Nevertheless, it was a most impressive demonstration of protest against an old and out-of-date tradition which is just as much in keeping with this day and time as discarded stage coach.

In declining to take part in the religious dedication and counselling their communicants to shun the memorial, the colored ministers of Raleigh displayed a rare quality of leadership which should elicit unstinted commendation from Negroes everywhere. It is too bad that the white ministers did not support themselves more creditably. Instead of tamely submitting to "Jim Crowism," it was their Christian duty to insist that no rank discrimination mar services held in the name of the Lord.

Raleigh's War Memorial Auditorium was erected from taxes, a part of which Negroes of the city pay to be herded in the gallery. Any white person, taxpayer or non-taxpayer, is privileged to sit on the main floor. Such is the religious, social and civic paradox which makes a mockery of democratic government in the capital city of our most advanced and enlightened southern state.

HATS OFF TO RALEIGH NEGROES.

Negroes of Raleigh, N. C., went on record against "Jim Crow" religion Sunday, August 21, by flatly refusing to participate in the religious dedication of the city's War Memorial Auditorium because of inferior seating accommodations. The white ministers of the gospel in charge of arrangements were given a new conception of "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" about which they so fervently preach.

On Sunday, August 14, the auditorium was dedicated under civic auspices on which occasion Negroes were seated in the gallery. The following Sunday arrangements were in charge of the white ministers, who asked the colored ministers that one of their number pronounce

the benediction at the religious services. Other places on the program were assigned to the race.

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Filipinos Approved

Because North Carolina's lawmakers never suspected they would have black-skinned Filipinos among them, Jim Crow laws exclude only Croatan Indians and Negroes from common schools.

And so by the ruling of Attorney General Arch T. Allen, a colored lad from across the seas will find all educational doors in the state open to him.

Cases like this always demonstrate how inconsistent, needless, expensive and downright silly, separate schools and race prejudice are.

For example, American whites have set up in Manila, P.I., a public school from which they bar natives. In North Carolina, an unforeseen gap in school legislation opens white schools to colored people if they are Filipinos.

PREACHERS IN RALEIGH FLAY DISCRIMINATION

Refuse To Take Part In Memorial Hall Exercises

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Although their votes helped to authorize, and their taxes helped to pay for the Memorial Municipal Auditorium here, the Negro ministers of this city refused to take part in the religious dedication of the building Sunday night or to invite their followers to participate.

Their action was based upon the fact that at the civic dedication the Sunday before, Negroes had been required to enter through a side door and had been restricted to a few seats in the balcony.

It had been planned that a Negro choir should sing at the religious dedication and that a Negro minister should pronounce the benediction.

Unequal Accommodations
However, when the ministers saw how their people were treated at the civic ceremony, they immediately decided to demand equal accommodations or refrain from cooperating. Their action was put into words by the Rev. George A. Fisher, Episcopalian rector from Pennsylvania, who is the secretary of the Interdenominational Alliance of colored ministers.

He wrote the following letter to the Rev. J. Randall Farris, white, who was to preside at the dedication ceremonies and who was in charge of the program:

Asks Some Questions

"Following the receipt of your invitation to the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance to participate in the memorial services to be held Sunday, August 21, 1932, at 8 p. m., at the City Auditorium, several questions have been raised by the members of the alliance with regard to:

"1. Entrance arrangements to the building for Negroes.

"2. Seating of Negroes on the main floor of the great hall.

"We are unalterably opposed to any arrangements compelling Negroes to use a side or separate entrance.

"The City Auditorium, a municipi-

ally owned and controlled building, made possible by the supporting votes of Negroes and white citizens alike in a recent bond issue, is for the use of the citizens of Raleigh.

Shunted To Balcony

"We believe the law governing the accommodation of Negroes in public places provides for the 'equal but separate accommodation,' which is interpreted to mean both races sharing seats on main floor and balcony.

"Unless this arrangement is made, we do not propose to participate, nor ask our people to attend the meeting."

Like Pilate of old, the good old Rev. Mr. Farris, in the good old southern white Christian manner, washed his hands of the delicate matter. He replied to Rev. Mr. Fisher that he had no authority in the matter, but that he would refer the issue to the trustees of the building who happen to be the city commissioners. These commissioners were C. C. Page and C. L. Williamson.

Ruling Given

They ruled that on Sunday night and on all other occasions initiated by white people, Negroes shall be restricted to seats in the west balcony and to entrance by doors on the west side of the auditorium structure.

Rev. Mr. Farris asked the Negro ministers, through Rev. Mr. Fisher, to reconsider, but when they did so, they voted unanimously to withdraw from participation.

Although, the action of the commissioners is a plain violation of the letter of the law, it is not known whether Negroes will institute suit to obtain their rights in a structure they helped to pay for.

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
August 22, 1932

A Test of Brotherhood

The religious dedication of the Raleigh War Memorial Auditorium took place Sunday night. It was a community event in which some 2,000 people, among whom were twelve Negroes, participated. This phase of the event was given considerable publicity in advance. Since the auditorium was a community enterprise and the dedication was a religious occasion, those responsible for the plans thought it would be appropriate to invite the Negroes to attend.

The invitation was answered by the suggestion, request, demand, or whatever it was, that the Negroes be given equal seating rights with the white folk. The Negroes wanted a section of the

main floor allotted to them. They were offered the gallery. This they declined.

The unanimity with which the Negroes greeted this final decision is attested by the presence of only twelve at the exercises.

The Negro leaders obviously regarded equal seating arrangements in a community building as an important test of Christian fellowship and brotherhood. Deep down in their hearts they must have known that they were pressing an artificial rather than a fundamental principle. There is too much genuine and practical brotherhood between the

races in Raleigh for it to be seriously disturbed by such a slight matter as sitting on the same floor for an hour or two.

Yet, that hardly disposes of the matter. A Raleigh editorial writer observed that there is perfect equality among the races in the marts of trade and finance. A Negro with a full purse

takes precedence over a white person with mere pennies at the counter, he observed. In this there is more to think about than can be expressed in a paragraph or two. Maybe, after all, our practical Christianity has a too metallic

Discrimination - 1932

'Jim-Crow' Mothers Club At Ohio 'U' Draws Protests

NEW YORK, Mar. 3.—Strong letters of protest from both the Ohio State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and from the national office have been sent to the president of the mothers' club at Ohio State University in Columbus, which is reported to have proposed an amendment by which colored mothers would be excluded from membership.

The Ohio State protest was sent by C. E. Dickinson, president of the state N. A. A. C. P. Conference. In its letter the national office says in part: Race prejudice and injustice are dangerous and unworthy in any case, but in the field of education culture and human welfare, of which a university should be a center, color and race discrimination are especially to be condemned."

Prevent Proposed Color Bar At Ohio College For Girls

KENT, O., Aug. 4.—The Kent, O., State College abandoned a project to segregate colored girls in a special dormitory as a result of a protest made to the trustees by the Kent, O., Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The President of the Branch, the Reverend Gordon M. McWilliams, states that the trustees voted unanimously to discontinue the project after they had heard the Branch's protests. The Kent Branch has been instrumental in securing a colored deputy and in having

elected a colored man as constable. A number of the prominent white citizens of Portage County are members of the Branch. The Branch's President is a member of the city's board of directors and vice-president of the city's ministerial association, being the first Negro to hold that office.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

DEC 27 1932

Objects to 'ineater's Attitud
Toward Negroes

Editor of Citizen:

A FRIEND handed me a handbill the like of which was freely distributed in the East-Side, and read as follows:

"An invitation from the Hartman Theater, to the colored playgoers of Columbus: The Hartman gallery (entrance on Third street) welcomes you to talkie programs."

The depression evidently has affected the management, in the light of such magnanimity, which is equaled only by the Hindus and untouchables of India. We note in parenthesis, "Entrance on Third street."

If the management was truly interested in the welfare of the colored people, as indicated by the dodger, (emphasis on "dodger"), it would be more in keeping with the spirit of charity to construct a special tube or have a secret access to the gallery, lest other patrons be subjected to the scrutiny of the colored "guests." We might suggest that an apron be extended from the rail of the gallery, obscuring the vision of the patrons from the lower floors, thereby safeguarding their tender sensibilities.

"O tempora! O mores!" This brings vividly to memory when no place of public entertainment discriminated with its patrons, and a cordial welcome was manifest by all the patrons, who departed in apparent satisfaction and with countenances beaming with the spirit of friendliness; but lo! the seething, wicked serpent of caste has spread its virus among the chieftains of progress, who in turn dispense to their fellow-men that sordid feeling of distress with reckless abandon.

New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and some of the other larger cities, not quite so pretentious as Columbus, make discrimination, and we venture the opinion that the various managements suffer no loss in their exequers nor will their souls be injured by such contumacious iniquity. We imagine the colored people, resting themselves of all scruples, and responding to such a generous appeal, thereby lift these money-angers to the realm of potential ward.—William E. Tyler.

PROMINENT CLUB WOMEN YIELD TO JIM CROW

Sit in Balconies when Theatre Managements Violate Law.

AFRO REPORTER VISITS 4 HOUSES

Sits on First Floor Despite Ushers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26 — The national president of the exclusive Gay North-easterners Club, composed of daughters of prominent Eastern families, acquiesces in the segregation of Negro patrons in downtown theatres here.

Miss Lela Warrick admitted as much when interviewed on the subject, Tuesday. She said she and many of her friends accepted seats on the second floors of downtown theatres "in order to avoid trouble."

As a matter of fact such segregation in these theatres is not compulsory. Patrons who refuse to be ushered upstairs secure seats downstairs with little trouble.

Many other prominent Philadelphians can be found on second floors of downtown theatres because they accept the illegal directions of ushers when they enter.

An AFRO reporter who could hardly be mistaken for white, made personal visits to the main downtown theatres this past week to determine whether or not refusal to accept segregation would result in gaining them seats on the first floor.

At each theatre he paid no attention to the directing hand of ushers toward the balconies, but indicated without compromise that he desired a first floor seat. No real objection was made to his wishes as he sat on the first floor of each theatre without being disturbed.

Board of Education Head Opposes Having Negro Students Instruct White Children; Dean Passes Buck

West Chester State Normal Students Prohibited from Practice Teaching

LOCAL CITIZENS QUIET

Say Buck Is Being Passed Because Negroes Are Not Wanted

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

In Phila. Tribune

WEST CHESTER, Pa. — "I would never consider, under any circumstances, a colored teacher to teach white children," said Dr. Leroy Barber, president of the board of education of this city when asked why Negro student teachers from West Chester State Normal school are not permitted to do practice teaching in the junior and senior high schools of this city.

It is the opinion of the physician, who has his medical offices at 107 South Church street, that the Negroes of West Chester are perfectly satisfied with methods used by the board of education for giving Negro students an opportunity to do their practice teaching in the lone Negro school of this city, Gad street school. Negroes are being advised not to study to become junior or senior high school teachers, by Winfield W. Menhennett, dean of instruction at West Chester State Normal school, it was disclosed here, last Saturday.

No Schools to Teach In

Mr. Menhennett, who has held his present position for the past two years and who, prior to that time was an instructor in the department of education of Penn-

sylvania, claims that his reason for so advising Negro students seeking admission into the junior and senior high school teacher courses, is that he is unable to make provisions for them to do practice teaching in this city.

When asked who was responsible for the existing condition, he placed the blame on Walter Phillips, superintendent of public schools in this city, by saying:

"Superintendent Phillips will not permit Negroes to practice teach in the junior and senior high schools here."

Several Taking Course Now

There are several students taking the above course at the college at present, but the dean admits that while he is not dictating to others, who are anticipating on entering the school in the near future, he is advising them against taking such a course.

Speaking of those who are at present members of such classes he said, "I have no idea what they will do for student teaching when the time arrives."

At present, there are thirty-two Negro students enrolled at this college in all courses, eight of the number being young men.

"There is no policy here against Negro students and I merely endeavor to warn them and get them into a place where they are sure to get an opportunity to do practice teaching," Mr. Menhennett added.

He further stated that all the practice work that is done in West Chester by Negro student teachers is done at the Gad street school, which is the lone Negro school of this city. All of the work done there he said is elementary grade work.

BIAS AGAINST JEWS IS COMPLAINED OF

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26 — tions, Dr. Rubinow complains: (ANP)—Discussions at the annual convention of the National Conference of Jewish Social Work, here, last Sunday resembled very much those which one finds at the conferences of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and emphasized once again how alike is the position of the Negro and the Jew in respect to prejudice.

Dr. I. M. Rubinow, international secretary of B'nai B'rith, read a paper in which he charged that intolerant racial discriminations were combining to drive the American Jew out of commerce and industry and to leave him facing a future of great uncertainty.

Dr. Rubinow's paper was as hopeless as an Urban league report in the depression. He asked if there is "anything we can do about it." "I must confess that I cannot get very enthusiastic about the plan of organizing special Jewish employment offices. In the long run a special Jewish employment office may only facilitate anti-Jewish discrimination and may make for sub-standard conditions of employment for Jewish labor."

The sentiment in the above paragraph is strikingly in contrast with Jewish procedure in respect to most of their racial problems. The tendency among Jews is to withdraw to themselves in a sort of self-imposed segregation, whereas the tendency among Negroes is to fight every form of segregation.

Dr. Rubinow urged that some of the great Jewish foundations devote some of their energies to investigating scientifically the extent of racial discrimination.

He said that although it was "fairly well known" that in certain important branches of office and clerical work "the door to the Jew is almost absolutely closed," none of the professions were absolutely closed.

"In fact, the impression prevails that professions are overrun with Jews," he went on to say, "and this is often cited as justification for the growing policy of discrimination and exclusion."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has found one of the most fertile and deadly fields of discrimination in the United States civil service and, although it is presumed by the general public that the Jew gets more than his fair share of these posi-

Whether the charge be justified or not, it is well known that outside of government service, which constitutes a rapidly expanding field of employment of professional workers and which is either earned by a rigid system of civil service or subject to political influences, measured by voting strength, is in this field of professional employment that inquiries as to the social, religious, racial and nationality status of the applicant are most searching and discrimination against the Jewish applicant most frequent.

Mindful of the recent failures of Jewish banking institutions and other businesses, Dr. Rubinow painted a picture of the Jew's possible future economic position.

"A small minority in the field of big business, an increasing number in hectic salesmanship, an unwilling drift to factory work and a growing intellectual proletariat without permanent occupation, this, for all we know, may be the future economic position of the Jew if the present tendencies continue unabated."

Dr. Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of this city and a member of the board of trustees of Howard university, cited conditions in various trades and industries, where, he said, racial discrimination was clearly evident.

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PHILADELPHIA. — Prejudice exists in Rockland, Me., with all its Southern rancor, according to Bishop William H. Heard, who returned on Saturday from St. John's, New Brunswick, where he presided over the annual Nova Scotia conference.

En route to the Canadian conference, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Tyler, of Brooklyn, Bishop Heard told the AFRO Monday, that it was necessary to secure the influence of police to secure hotel lodgings. The churchmen were rebuffed at a Rockland hotel, with all its accommodations from one of the only two colored persons in Rockland, the bishop and his companion Rev. C. A. Stewart. An official Rev. B. Ishmael, Woodstock, the ground railroad, are finding employment as stevedores and fishermen there are a few tradesmen such as Mr. harbers and tallors.

There is very little activity aside from the church, and the Bishop states the inhabitants are very loyal to the church, an inheritance from their religious ancestors, he surmises. Dr. Rubinow complains: "Whether the charge be justified or not, it is well known that outside of government service, which constitutes a rapidly expanding field of employment of professional workers and which is either earned by a rigid system of civil service or subject to political influences, measured by voting strength, is in this field of professional employment that inquiries as to the social, religious, racial and nationality status of the applicant are most searching and discrimination against the Jewish applicant most frequent."

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Main Line Children Refuse To Attend Segregated School

Berwyn, Pa., Oct.—Under the instructions of their parents, Negro children of Berwyn, Wayne, Bryn Mawr, Ardmore, Easttown, Township and Tredyffrin Township have gone on strike and refused to attend the segregated school which was turned over to them at the beginning of the current school term.

At a meeting of the school board last May it was stated that the old schools of these townships were to be used for Negro children and that new school built out of the taxpayers' money, which cost \$250,000, was to be for white children only.

The old buildings formerly had both white and colored students in attendance and were so close to the Lincoln Highway that it was dangerous to the children. It was for this reason that the citizens asked for the new school to be built in a safer location, away from traffic.

JEAPORDIZE NEGRO CHILDREN'S LIVES

After a great effort, sufficient funds were raised to have the school erected but the Negro children were to be forced to jeopardize their little lives by attending a school which was too dangerously located for white children to attend and which lacks all modern facilities, such as recreation grounds or parks for the youngsters to play in.

Up to the present time there has been no discrimination in the public schools of Chester County and if such measures are allowed to be carried out it will tend to place indelibly in the minds of the youngsters a superiority and inferiority complex, which in later life will lower the Negro's status as a citizen of the United States.

GERM OF PREJUDICE BREEDING

The parents feel that the breeding of children will have the effect of the future of establishing, when the children reach maturity, segregation in public conveyances and all public places, including high schools.

At present the children attending the white schools are being treated as guests only, having no books, paper, or pencils given to them. Many of the Negro children are sitting in seats in the rear of the classrooms, and some of them are standing. Their parents are determined not to send them to the segregated school.

Tomorrow (Friday) Raymond Pace Alexander, who represents the parents, will file a petition against the segregated system and on Monday the case will be heard in West Chester.

Must Explain Why Main Line Mixed Schools Were Abolished

West Chester, Pa., Oct.—W. K. Groff, supervisor of schools in Tredyffrin and Easttown Townships and members of the two boards of education were ordered by the court in Chester County Court last Monday to explain on October 11 why Negro students in the two townships should not be permitted to attend the same schools that white children in the townships attend.

Raymond Pace Alexander, representing Elizabeth Temple, of Centerville, aunt of Priscilla Temple, 14, and Harvey Tyre, of Berwyn, father of Lillian Tyre, 11, charged that racial prejudice existed in the school system in the two townships.

The Temple girl was refused admission to Tredyffrin's new \$2550,000 school and ordered to attend one at Mt. Pleasant, eight miles distant, it is alleged. Tyre claimed his daughter was refused admission to the East Town School.

It is said that 75 percent of the students attending the new school are Italians and Poles and out of the 200 white children examined in the two townships 10 had the Italian itch and 8 had lousy heads. No complaints were made against the Negro children.

The new school opened last month and for the first time in the history of the townships mixed schools were abolished. However the parents of the Negro children refused to allow their children to be segregated and sent them to the new school. They were allowed to enter the classrooms but were treated only as guests, being given no seats, pencils or books.

Catt's Mills Brothers "Four Darkies" Over Pearl Theatre Hour

For announcing the Mills Brothers as "four darkies who sound like a fifteen piece jazz band" over the air last Thursday evening when the famous quartette performed at the Pearl Theatre program the announcer was reprimanded and refused further participation on said program.

Bart McHugh, managing director of the radio station, told the TRIBUNE that it was not the policy of the station to insult any group of people, regardless of race, creed or color.

BARRED FROM SCHOOL

TWO hundred innocent school children of Chester County are the victims of the most cruel and vicious order ever made by a board of public education. The order prevents American children from entering a school building, not because they have the small pox or some other dreadful disease, but because their skin is dark.

Philadelphia
For four months the mandate preventing Negro children from enjoying educational advantages has been in force. Since September a separate school set apart for the exclusive use of Negroes has been empty. Every day hundreds of privileged American children enter and are taught in a beautiful \$250,000 school building erected with public funds. Negroes are told they must attend the old school only two blocks away. 12-29-32

In the face of these facts a court quashes the writ of mandamus which was obtained to force the officials to permit the Negro children to enjoy their rights as American citizens. The Court dodged the high moral issue; evaded justice and decided against the rights of innocent children because the Attorney General was not joined on the writ. The Court refused to take the high ground that public schools are for the training of all American children and no school official has authority to prevent children from attending so long as they meet the legal requirements. Prejudice and not justice dictated the opinion. Those innocent children must remain out of school for several more months while technical legal questions are argued. The Court knows, the school officials understand, and the citizens of Easttown and Treddyfrin townships in Pennsylvania realize that the whole terrible situation is rank with injustice and fosters race ill will.

Prejudice and racial hatred are at the bottom of much of the suffering which all citizens, colored and white, are enduring at the present time. Americans of all races must live and work together. It is not a question of racial purity but American justice. The success of American principles and American institutions are more important than any foolish fetish concerning whether white is better than black or black better than white. The whole truth is, if we believe in Christianity, all are brothers. Jim Crow schools engender racial animosity and hatred. For fifty years Negroes and whites have been attending the same schools in the above mentioned sections. Now some idiot with fool ideas comes along and starts a fight which

will reflect itself in every avenue of the life of the community.

THE TRIBUNE commends the mothers and fathers of the children who have refused for four months to falter from the high ground taken. Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander and the Berwyn Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. deserve the congratulations of all thoughtful citizens of all races for the courage they have shown in this matter.

It is unusual for Negroes to stick so long and so loyally. There is economic stress. There are Negroes trying to break the morale of the parents. But for the good of America's soul, campaigns of this kind must be fought to the end regardless of the consequence or the suffering endured.

It is a pity that the Negroes of Philadelphia lack the courage to engage in a fight of this kind. There is no question on which side justice lies and when the merits of the case are finally heard by a court of justice free of prejudice a decision will be rendered permitting those innocent colored children to attend school. Thank God for the Parents' Association of Berwyn, Devon and Strafford, and also the branch of the N. A. A. C. P. of the same townships—May their tribe increase.

SURPRISE ANGLE ARISES IN SCHOOL JIM-CROW PROBE

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—The Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania must be named as a party complainant and be incorporated in the proceedings against the school board of Easttown and Treddyfrin townships which established segregated schools last September, according to a ruling handed down in Chester County courts. This surprise angle which developed in the suit of citizens against the discriminating board was made known early this week by Raymond Pace Alexander, chief counsel for the Parents' Association of Berwyn, Devon and Strafford, Pa., and also the branches of the N. A. A. C. P. representing these towns. The decision, according to Attorney

term until the present day. This manifestation that they refuse to accept segregation is considered one of the greatest examples of racial pride, loyalty and cooperation in the history of the state.

A colored school was established in the abandoned building, formerly used by white and colored in Berwyn, and an entire staff of colored teachers and a principal employed for colored children, but not one child has attended this segregated school, feeling it an insult and an abuse of their rights.

At a meeting of the parents of the 300 or more colored children, the sentiment was expressed that they would not bow to this discrimination until this litigation is fully and fairly concluded, even if it takes the entire school year.

COURT RENDERS ODD DECISION IN SCHOOL CASE

Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Fight
On J-C Schools
Delayed Again

Special to Journal and Guide
CHESTER, Pa.—The attorney general of Pennsylvania must be named as a party complainant and be incorporated in the proceedings against the school board of Easttown and Treddyfrin Townships, the Chester County Court has ruled in a surprise decision in the celebrated case instituted by parents of colored school children of Berwyn, Devon, and Strafford.

The parents sued to force the school board to allow colored pupils to attend the new school built from public funds. The school board has refused them admittance and insists that they attend classes in another building which had been abandoned as unsuitable. The effort to establish segregated schools in this section was made in September, 1932. The ruling surprised counsel for the parents, the parents themselves and everyone concerned with the case.

Raymond Pace Alexander, an attorney of Philadelphia, acting as chief counsel for the Parents' Association of Berwyn, Devon and Strafford, and also the branch of the N. A. A. C. P. of Berwyn, Devon, and Strafford, stated that this was a most unexpected decision and entirely against all the established law

in and decisions on the subject and was a technicality which has wrought a great hardship on the parents and the children.

The school board, composed of newly elected officers who, after being elected largely by the votes of the colored people and before whom they have appeared many times before the election using their support and basing their right to office on account of their fairness, has failed at all times file an answer to the complaint entered by Mr. Alexander on behalf of the parents and has been guilty of all sorts of delays in order to break down the patience of the people.

One of the most notable things in the entire case is that the colored people have been one hundred per cent loyal to the last man and woman and not one of their children has attended the segregated schools from the beginning of the school term until the present day.

Notwithstanding that a colored school was established in the abandoned building formerly used by white and colored in Berwyn and the fact that an entire staff of colored teachers and a principal are employed for the colored children, not one has attended this school because they felt that their rights had been greatly outraged and abused, that they were subjected to the greatest sort of indignities and insult by the school board opening a brand new \$250,000 primary school building two blocks distant from the old school and barring the doors of this modern new building to the colored children.

It was the result of this conduct started by the school board after fifty years of mixed schools that caused the residents of Chester County to employ counsel to represent them in order to test the legality of this action.

Two suits were started in September, one against Easttown Township School Board in behalf of Lilian Tyre, daughter of Harvey Tyre, one of the leading officers and members of the Parent's Association in Berwyn and Advancement Association branch in that community; and the other one in behalf of Priscilla Temple, whose parents are active in Treddyfrin Township.

All of the recorded cases on segregation in Pennsylvania have been brought on behalf of the parents because of the wrong done to the parents and their children and the law gives the right to the persons who suffer such a wrong to bring the action.

Thirty days elapsed and the school board did not file an answer. They then appealed for continuance for another thirty days. After the second continuance was granted, they filed an order to quash the proceedings because the attorney-general was not named in the suit as a party complainant. An argument was had, Attorney Alexander presenting a brief to the court setting

forth the law and precedents to support his views.

The counsel for the school board offered no brief whatsoever and merely stated that the attorney-general should be a party to the proceedings. A week later an opinion was filed ordering the attorney-general to be named in the suit.

At a meeting of the parents of the 300 or more children affected by this order last week in Berwyn, these people wholeheartedly endorsed the action of their counsel and expressed their entire and complete cooperation until this litigation is concluded, if it takes the entire school year.

This is especially important in view of the fact that most of the people affected are employees in the wealthy families on the Main Line outside of Philadelphia and every day someone of them discuss the case in the presence of the colored people and saw "what a mistake they are making" to keep their children out of school; "that they are making a mistake in trying to force their children into the white school"; "it is so much better to be by yourselves"; "it gives better opportunities for your own teachers, you know you are much better satisfied when you are all together." "White children do not want to be with colored children and your children do not want to associate with them."

A beautiful lesson is being taught to the white residents of the ability of the colored people to understand the pernicious and cowardly act on the part of the school board in ordering compulsory segregation of little children from the very first grade and instilling in them a feeling of inferiority and certainly engendering the spirit of superiority in the minds of the white children.

A reporter of this paper learned from Mr. Alexander that some member of the white Parent's Teacher Association has been circulating a petition in Berwyn alleging that a compromise has been offered to Mr. Alexander whereby the colored children will be allowed to use the palatial gymnasium and auditorium of the new \$250,000 school to take their exercises in, but would be taught in the segregated school and that Norman Green, the head of the board, who is responsible for the segregation order, would resign.

This compromise was opposed by Mr. Alexander. He refuses to accept any compromise on any basis that would deny them their free right to be enrolled in the new school along with the white children and in the same manner.

Teachers Hold Hands In Empty Classrooms While Children Play In Street

Philadelphia Inquirer
Time Not Ripe For Negro Teachers to Instruct White Children Says Supervising Principal 12-29-32

HAD MIXED SCHOOLS FOR FIFTY YEARS

Court Ruled Attorney General of Commonwealth Must Be Named in Suit As Party Complainant

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

Berwyn, Pa., Dec.—Two hundred and twelve Negro children of grade school age are not attending school in Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships because of an edict of the School Board denying them the right to attend the new \$250,000 school building recently erected at the expense of the tax payers.

Out of a school population of 224 Negro children in these townships only 12 have been in school since last June and they are attending a school for Negroes only in Mt. Pleasant, near Wayne.

In the meantime at the Easttown Consolidated School, here, which formerly admitted students of both races but which the school board assigned as a building for Negro students only when the new building was erected, there is a teaching principal and three teachers who have been drawing their salaries since last September in return for which they report each day sitting around and fiddling their thumbs, waiting for children who never show up. In the Stratford Consolidated School, in Mt. Pleasant, the 12 children have 4 teachers.

Wilmer K. Groff, supervising principal of the schools in the two townships, told the writer that as an employee of the school board he was forced to carry out orders and his orders were that the Negro children are to attend the segregated schools.

He said that he thought the children, who were not in school, were being done an injustice and that some agreement should be reached between the board and the parents of the Negro children to send them to school while the case is being adjudicated in the courts.

WANTS CASE SETTLED

"I hope," said Dr. Groff, "that the case will be taken to the highest court and settled once and for all. If, however, the Negroes win it will mean that Negro teachers in 14 school districts in Chester County will lose their jobs; for the time is not ripe for Negro teachers to be teaching white children in this part of the country."

been almost 100 percent loyal in the two townships and have been 100 percent so in Berwyn. Not a child has attended the segregated school here. The parents feel that their rights have been greatly outraged and abused and they are determined to stick in their fight against the school board until the case is settled even if it is necessary to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. This segregation move was made by the board after mixed schools had existed there for more than 50 years. Another commendable point is that many of the parents of these children are employees of influential whites of the Main Line and jeopardize their jobs while they stick to their protest against school segregation.

Through Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, parents of Negro children in the two townships opened up a fight against the school board after it was announced that a segregated school system would be introduced on the Main Line. Two suits were filed against the school board, one in behalf of Lillian Tyre, of Berwyn, and the other in behalf of Priscilla Temple, of Tredyffrin Township. All record cases on segregation in Pennsylvania have been brought on behalf of the parents and their children and the law gives the right to the persons who suffer such a wrong to bring the action.

BOARD BEATS AROUND BUSH

Thirty days after Mr. Alexander filed action the school board failed to file an answer but asked for a continuance or another 30 days. After the continuance was granted they filed an order to quash the proceedings because the attorney-general of the Commonwealth was not named in the suit as a party complainant. An argument was had and counsel for the school board offered no brief whatsoever and merely stated that the attorney-general should be a party to the proceedings.

To the surprise of the parents and their counsel the Chester County Court ruled that the attorney-general must be named as a party complainant and be incorporated in the proceedings against the school board of Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships.

PARENTS 100 PERCENT LOYAL

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COLORED PHILADELPHIAN TO GET RID OF TEXT BOOKS WITH INSULTING WORDS ON THE RACE 1-23-32

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It was pointed out that the disparaging terms, lazy, indolent and other unpardonable descriptions of colored persons would not be tolerated. Mr. Rowen declared that if the charges made are proved that the 144 copies here will be withdrawn from curriculum.

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The book has been on the board's approved list ten years in social science courses but the offensive matter concerning colored people was not noted until Wilson Jefferson discovered his son using the text last December and penned a protest to the AFRO-AMERICAN.

PHILLY TEXT BOOK FIGHT JIM CROW TACTICS IN PA. HOSPITAL

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(From Baltimore Tribune) BALTIMORE.—Protest against a high school textbook on the apoplexy list since 1922 has been filed with the Philadelphia board of education by a group of citizens, who say the book slanders the race.

The protest, in a letter from a committee headed by Floyd L. Logan, was read before the finance committee of the board. It was referred to Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent, for investigation. If the charges are proved the volume will be removed at once. But 144 copies are said to be in use.

"Your attention is hereby directed to the high-school text, Problems of American Democracy," the letter said. "Its chapter on the American race problems, which deals with the Negro race, is in most part derogatory. In fact, it seems strange that the board of education adopted the text without first requiring the author to revise the chapter in question."

Objections Cited "For instance, the statement that the Negro's ignorance and superstition are proverbial, and that his uncleanness exacts a terrible toll, is extremely misleading. It leads one to think that such is true of the entire race. And a further statement that the Negro in the South is legally kept from voting, not because of race but because of illiteracy, is not confirmed by an actual survey of that condition in the southern part of the country."

"It is the dissemination of such propaganda that not only has poisoned the minds of many white people against us, but in addition hereto has brought about misunderstanding of the Negro and a consequent mistreatment of him in every department of American social and economic life."

The authors are Dr. Henry Reed Burgh, head of the department of history and social science at Overbrook high school, and S. Howard Patterson of the Wharton school, University of Pennsylvania.

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Discrimination Alleged in the Case of Ill Woman

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On March 31, while working for a white family on East Main Street, Mrs. Hughes was taken seriously ill with a stroke. An ambulance was called and she was sent by her employer to the Montgomery Hospital. The head physician and the nurse claimed that the woman was intoxicated. The next afternoon a member of the Women's Civic League, whose duty it was to visit the sick, was doing so at the named hospital.

She happened to be in the dormitory where Mrs. Hughes was placed when a nurse went to the bedside, shook the sick woman, and told her to wake up and go home.

The mother of the Civic League told the nurse that the patient was too ill to be removed. The nurse replied, "The doctor said she could go home," and ignored the visitor, and calling another nurse, she drew a screen around the woman's bed, put her coat over a hospital gown, placed her in a wheel chair, wheeled her to a waiting taxi and sent her home without any other clothing, shoes or stockings.

When the nurse was asked about Mrs. Hughes's clothing, she claimed she only wore a princess slip and coat on entering the hospital. It was later learned, however, that Mrs. Hughes had been undressed by the orderly, who happens to be a married man, and the clothes had been burned because she happened to be a colored woman.

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Citing as his authority for the sensational statement above, Mr. Taylor said that Dr. Edwin R. Embrey, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund had recently written a book in which he quotes Thomas Jefferson as saying that he regretted that some of his own children could not vote because their mothers were Negroes.

Furthermore, he declared, the contention of Rupert Hughes, in his recent biography of George Washington, that the first president was the father of many Negro children, seems to be very well founded.

"White men have been very zealous in their attempts to protect white women from racial admixture but the insincerity of this position is clearly demonstrated by their own activities. This form of injustice is not confined to the South. Within the past few months I met in Canonsburg, Pa., a fine Negro gentleman of great spiritual power who is called an Irish Negro by all of his friends," continued Mr. Taylor.

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rule to quash the proceedings, citing four very weak grounds?

"If they had a legitimate excuse and any legal, sound reason for making the segregation order, they would not decline a hearing on the merits of the case. The merits are with us and we feel confident that the court will decide in our favor when heard on December 6, in West Chester."

The citizens of this community are 100 per cent back of this action and are giving Mr. Alexander every possible support.

THE HIGH COST OF "JIM CROW"

THOUSANDS of dollars are squandered every year by the Philadelphia Board of Education on a two-school system. This dual system of education is unnecessary, and un-American. In the face of this wanton waste of public funds, the school board takes the position that it needs all of the revenue now collected under the present tax rate.

The dominant group in Philadelphia has permitted and in some instances assisted in promoting the growth of a system of public education which is contrary to the basic principles of public schools. When the City Treasury was fat and overflowing with dollars, so-called good citizens refused to utter one word of protest against a system which is undermining the foundation of our government. Many of them have not even thought of the extra expense a board reeking in prejudice was piling on the taxpayers backs. Now that less and less money is coming in from poverty-stricken home owners, perhaps the taxpayers will heed the danger signals that a few thoughtful citizens have been pointing to for many years. It is possible that this drain on their pocket books will have a greater appeal than abstract principles of justice and long-visioned observations of the damage segregated schools would cause our civilization in the future. With all of our boasted intelligence we still live in the present and refuse to believe anything that is distasteful.

While businesses of all types and classes have been merging in order to cut down expenses the Philadelphia School Board with malice almost criminal has been quietly but doggedly going about creating more and more separate schools. It is time that the taxpayers, black and white, call a halt on their public school servants. Jim Crowism is wrong in principle. It is born of a complex which is going to stand the world on its head. As a learned trial judge observed a few days ago,

"the dominant group does not know how to get along with folk of different races." The public school could do much to remedy this condition. But instead of our so-called best minds use it to foster and promote the spirit which is at the bottom of most of the ills from which the world suffers—intolerance, absolute disregard for the point of view of the other fellow. The system should be broken up even if it did not cost a penny.

PA. JIM CROW SCHOOL FIGHT STRIKES SNAG

CHESTER, Pa.—A new turn was taken in the long drawn-out fight of parents of school children in Berwyn, Devon and Strafford in Chester County against the establishment of the new \$250,000 school to be taken last September of segregated schools, when the Chester County Court ruled that the attorney-general of the state must be named as the party complainant.

Through their attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, the parents had instituted proceedings against the school board of Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships. Mr. Alexander characterized the unexpected decision as a legal technicality which has wrought an undeserved hardship on the parents and their children.

The school board composed of newly elected officers who, after being elected (largely by the votes of the colored people) has failed at all time to file an answer to the complaint filed by Mr. Alexander on behalf of the parents and has been guilty of all sorts of delays in order to break down the patience of the people.

Children Out

One of the most spectacular things in the entire case is that the colored people have been one hundred per cent loyal to the last man and woman and not one of their children has attended the segregated schools from the beginning of the school term until the present day.

Notwithstanding that a school was established in the abandoned building formerly used by white and colored in Berwyn, and that an entire staff of teachers and a principal are employed for the children, not one has attended this school. It was the result of this conduct started by the school board after 50 years of mixed schools that caused the residents of Chester County to employ counsel to represent them in order to test the legality of this action.

Most of the people affected are employees in the wealthy families

on the Main Line outside of Philadelphia and every day someone of them discusses the case in the presence of the colored people and say "what a mistake they are making" to keep their children out of school; "that they are making a mistake in trying to force their children into the white school."

No Compromise

An AFRO reporter learned that some member of the white Parent-Teacher Association has been circulating a petition in Berwyn alleging that a compromise has been offered to Mr. Alexander whereby the colored children will be allowed to use the palatial gymnasium and auditorium of the new \$250,000 school to take their exercises in but would be taught in the segregated school and that Norman Green, the head of the board, who is responsible for the segregation order, would resign, but this compromise was inalterably opposed.

SAYS CARE NOT DENIED WOMAN

Negro Hospital Head Denies Story in Nation on Lack of Facilities Here.

Denial of a statement published in the December 30 issue of the Nation that a Negro Y. W. C. A. worker died here from lack of ordinary X-ray attention was made Saturday by Dr. E. R. Wheeler, superintendent of Walden hospital, colored.

The Negro woman, Juliette Derricotte, was a patient at Walden hospital about two months ago, the superintendent said. She was brought there in a dying condition from Dalton, where she was injured in an automobile accident, he explained.

She was given every attention by the medical profession of Dalton before she was brought to Chattanooga, and was then attended here by both white and colored physicians, Dr. Wheeler declared.

"There is no truth to the statement that this woman died as a result of lack of being X-rayed. She was injured internally, and local doctors said she was in no condition to be moved for an X-ray," Dr. Wheeler told The News.

Left Wrong Impression.

The writer of the article published in the Nation left the impression that no X-ray equipment is available in Chattanooga for the colored people.

X-ray equipment at Erlanger hospital, public hospital, is used by both the white and colored patients, and Negro patients are given the same medical care there as the white patients. Private facilities are available there for Negro patients, and the Derricotte woman could have gone there instead of to the Walden hospital had she preferred.

Nation's Story.

The statement published by the Nation reads as follows:

"The cost of race prejudice is revealed with new force by recent information regarding the death of Juliette Derricotte in a southern Negro hospital last November. Miss Derricotte was a credit both to her race and to the Y. W. C. A., of whose national board she was a member. On November 6 she and a companion were injured in an automobile accident at Dalton, Ga. Her friend, Miss Johnson, would certainly have died from injuries; but the death of Miss Derricotte, according to recent investigations by Walter White for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was not inevitable.

"Mr. White declares that the color line barred Miss Derricotte from the local hospital; that she lay for six hours in a private house to which sick colored people are 'referred,' and then, though in great pain, was carried fifty miles to Chattanooga, and that the colored hospital at Chattanooga lacked ordinary X-ray equipment.

"The real kindness of the white doctors in Dalton, in whose offices the colored woman received treatment," says Mr. White, "only emphasizes the rigidity of the hospital segregation which is directly responsible for Miss Derricotte's death." The fact that the victim of caste in the present instance was a person of culture and prominence vividly illuminates the handicaps under which thousands of Negroes, more obscure, are compelled to suffer without the public ever hearing of them."

Letters to the Editor.

BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS AT

To The Commercial Appeal:
I noticed an advertisement in The Commercial Appeal last week of a big mass meeting, to hear discussion on fundamentals of today's depression problems, by such speakers as Hon. Samuel S. Wyer, Gov. M. R. Patterson and our beloved E. M. Salomon of Bry's. And when I think of the accommodation allotted to our group of colored citizens, many of whom are taxpayers and good citizens, I wonder if there is not enough fair-minded citizens of your group that would see that we are treated as citizens, and given a decent seating accommodation in our Auditorium.

To assign us to the extreme rear in the gallery is treating us fair. When discussing this with our group they tell you to stay away; that you are not wanted. That may be true, but the Auditorium belongs to all citizens, and I have an interest in everything that is good for our dear, beloved city. All I have was made here. I expect to die here, and I am appealing to fair-minded citizens for a square deal and better accommodation.

JOHN ROBINSON.

MEMPHIS STORE SCENE OF ATTACK; BOYCOTT BEGINS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26 — As the result of an alleged attack on Callie Mae Henderson, 25, of 131 Cox street, by a white clerk at Levi's store on South Main street, colored citizens have stopped patronizing the store.

Mrs. Henderson suffered a fracture of the skull from a blow after she had refused to purchase a pair of hose a size larger than the size she wanted and then started to walk out of the store.

The clerk struck her a full blow over the head with a clothes rack last Tuesday afternoon. She was removed to the city hospital where attendants declared an operation would be necessary. An x-ray examination revealed that her condition was of a serious nature.

The assault by the ofay clerk was done without the slightest provocation on the part of the injured woman except that she was colored, and as such, committed a wrong in refusing to purchase a pair of hose a size larger than the size she wanted. Mrs. Henderson stated that she went to Levi's and asked for a pair of men's socks, size 11.

BUDGET CUT, WARD FOR RACE CLOSED

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 11 — (CNS)—Following a curtailment of the appropriation for the Children's Hospital here from \$25,000 to \$20,000, white trustees of the city institution immediately abolished the Negro ward and clinic, leaving no hospital facilities for the Negro children of the city.

Immediate protest on the part of colored citizens followed the announcement of the closing of the

colored ward. The ward and clinic have been regular parts of the hospital since it was started. A county institution, the hospital is supported by the taxes of Negro and white taxpayers alike.

The ward has heretofore had 12 beds for Negro children. Even when operating to its full capacity it proved inadequate for the needs of the Negro community, and its closing at this time presents a grave problem in Negro child welfare.

T. C. Thompson, chairman of the hospital board of trustees, in making the announcement, stated: "In closing the clinic and Negro ward of the children's hospital we want the Chattanooga public to know that we are doing so with the object of saving the rest of the hospital, if possible." It was pointed out that the policy adopted by the board of trustees was to place the entire burden of retrenchment on the Negro citizens.

Acting on the advice of William L. Patterson, Negro Communist candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, who was in Chattanooga at the time of the closing of the Negro Ward, Negro leaders have formed a citizen's committee to protest the closing.

Negro children have not been accepted at the hospital since Sept. 1. Nor have other facilities been provided for their care. One Negro father took his child to the clinic and was turned down. No change of attitude has been announced by the trustee board, despite the protest.

LEGION HOLDS JIM-CROW MEET IN MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 25.—(A. N. P.)—Unable to meet in convention with white members of the American Legion with whom they shared the burdens of the World War, Negro members of the Jim Crow Autress Russell Post 27 of the American Legion will hold a Jim Crow convention of their own in this city this week for delegates from Jim Crow Negro posts throughout the state, while the whites are holding the main show in another section of the city.

Several leading citizens, feeling that they must do something for the thousand delegates who are expected, have set up a Jim Crow program to cover the period of the convention and on parade day will line up the "untouchables" so that they may at a certain point come in on the tail end of the big parade.

Discrimination-1932

NEGRO PATRONAGE IN THEATRES

Under the caption, "Negro Patronage," the Houston (Texas) Defender published the following in a recent issue:

"In an interview with a Defender representative last week, Andrew Talbot, manager of the local RKO Majestic, stated that he was not particularly interested in Negro patronage of his theatre. He remarked: 'I am only interested in Negroes attending the Majestic as much as I can provide for them, but I am not going to any trouble to provide for them or to solicit their patronage. I am absolutely not interested in advertising for Negro business and care little if they do not attend this theatre.'"

The Houston Defender then makes the observation that with so fine a local playhouse as the Lincoln Theatre, owned and managed by Negroes, and offering virtually the same pictures as the Majestic some days after they have been shown in the RKO theatre, Negroes are not compelled to tolerate insults to enjoy a decent picture. Furthermore, Negroes of Houston can insure employment for a dozen members of their group and help strengthen a racial institution by "seeing it at the Lincoln."

This should be the independent stand taken by all self-respecting Negroes in the South and wherever they are discriminated against and insulted by managers of theatres who draw the color line. In Texas and other Southern states where the law provides for the separation of the two races in places of public accommodation, the only alternative for Negro amusement-lovers who resent such sentiments as Manager Talbot is reported to have expressed would be to stay away from "Jim Crow" theatres and support theatres operated for Negroes.

Negro owners and managers should prove themselves worthy of race patronage by providing up-to-date attractions, theatres modern in architectural construction, exuding a clean, wholesome environment and orderly. Too often in the past has the Negro been expected to spend his money in "dumps" in response to pleas for racial cooperation.

The spectacle of outstanding women, students and teachers in a Southern city "Jim Crowed" in the gallery, reaching the theatre by means of a back or side

entrance, is not edifying and raises the question as to whether education at all times engenders self respect. This should prove an interesting subject for debate at Fisk, Lincoln, Howard and some of our other higher institutions of learning.

There are a few theatres in the South where the management adheres strictly to the law relative to separating the races but provides the Negro with acceptable accommodations in the balcony and gallery. But usually separate accommodations in the balcony and gallery. accommodations in theatres are similar to those accorded the race on railroads—inferior. So whenever the situation exists as in Houston, there is but one way out—to patronize worthwhile theatres under colored or white management catering exclusively to a Negro clientele.

Alleged Insulting Remarks Cost Merchant \$50

A verdict of \$50 was awarded by a jury in the Court of Law and Chancery Tuesday to Mrs. Ardell James in her suit for \$1,000 damages against G. Whinman, a white merchant operating a grocery store at the corner of Goff and Chapel Streets. The award was made because of alleged insulting language used by Whinman to Mrs. James on November 29, 1931.

At a hearing in Police Court December 5 Whinman was fined five dollars and costs by Police Justice R. B. Spindle, Jr. The civil action was an outgrowth of this. It was set forth in the complaint that on November 29, Mrs. James made a purchase at Whinman's store of two cigarettes for her husband at which time she also asked for a match. It was at this point that the alleged insulting remarks were made. Mrs. James was represented by Attorney F. J. Thorogood. Whinman was represented by Herman A. Sachs.

Judge Allan R. Hanckle presided at the trial for Judge R. McIlwaine.

COST HIM \$50 FOR INSULT

White Man Discovers That He Can't Insult a Woman In Va. And Get Away With It.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4 — Mrs. Ardella James was awarded \$50 compensation for injury of her feelings under the Virginia "Insulting Word Statue" by a white jury in the district court, as a result of her civil action against G. Whinman, white store proprietor, who insulted her while in his store.

Citizens are pleased to note her moral victory, which is indicative that Negro women have some means of protection against villainous whites who often attempt to take advantage.

Several weeks ago, Mrs. James entered the store of the plaintiff to purchase matches, which was always customary with such purchase. The storekeeper returned a very insulting re-

mark to her. Her husband returned later and remonstrating, demanded that the white man give his wife an apology. This being refused, he was haled into police court and fined \$5, several days later. Fredrick James Thorogood, well-known city attorney, represented Mrs. James and is responsible for her victory.

NEGRO FIREMEN ASKED TO LEAVE LINE OF MARCH

Whites Object To Colored Firefighters In Parade At Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — A near riot was averted here Friday afternoon when a colored fire company decided not to take part in the parade of the Virginia State and Cumberland Valley Firemen's Association after white companies threatened to "start something" if the colored company walked in the line of march.

The East Arlington, Va., company sent twelve men and a fire engine to take part in the parade after the company had been invited to be the guest of the Alexandria Fire Department. The invitation was sent to the colored company by Dan S. Hollenga, chairman of the committee on invitations, and James M. Duncan, Jr., chief of the Alexandria Fire Department.

Asked to Leave
The East Arlington company, headed by Chief George Vollin, Jr., arrived in Alexandria early in the day, and each member was given badges and assigned to Section 13 in the parade. Just before 2 p.m., the time the parade was scheduled to start, the East Arlington Company went to its designated section where the men waited for the signal to start.

While in line Chief Vollin and his men were approached by Chief Duncan and City Manager Paul Lawrence and were informed that several of the white companies had threatened to quit if the colored company remained in the line of march. The white companies not only would refuse to parade, but they had signified their intention of withdrawing from the association if the Negro firemen were permitted to march. Duncan and Lawrence said.

Men Would Be Stoned
Duncan and Lawrence asked the East Arlington company to withdraw and told Chief Vollin that his expenses would be paid if he took his men out of the line of march. Several of the colored firemen insisted on remaining and "seeing the thing through," but Chief Vollin said several whites had intimated that his company would be stoned if they stayed in the parade.

Rather than run the risk of a fight Chief Vollin took his men out of the line and headed for home. The association agreed to pay all of the expenses incident to the trip to Alexandria.

Rendered Alexandria Aid
On his way through Washington Chief Vollin and his men stopped at the Tribune building and said he thought his withdrawal was the wisest move to make since his men had been threatened bodily harm if they attempted to take part in the parade. He said he had been invited to Alexandria by the Alexandria Fire Department on other occasions, and his company had rendered aid to Alexandria several times when Chief Duncan's department was unable to cope with emergency situations.

Chief Vollin said the Alexandria department officials did not object to the colored company, but were forced to take this drastic step when other companies from over the State threatened to withdraw from the parade and association if the colored company remained in the parade.

Invited by Hallenga
The following is the letter sent the East Arlington company by the committee on invitations:

"Dear Fellow Fire Fighters:
There comes to you from Alexandria, Va., George Washington's 'home town,' a most cordial invitation to attend the annual convention of the Virginia State Firemen's Association and the Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association, August 10, 11, 12.

"We, in this city, seriously doubt if the firemen in the State of Virginia and Cumberland Valley ever had a finer opportunity to pay tribute to George Washington, who was deeply interested in the protection of life and property, and who purchased for Alexandria a fire engine which is still on exhibit here.

"We guarantee you that everything is being done now to make your convention the most profitable and enjoyable one held in the history of the Virginia State and Cumberland Valley Associations.

"We hope you will make every effort to bring large numbers of members of your fire department

to our city, so that we may have the privilege to prove to them that Alexandria is indeed a hospitable city.

RICHMOND'S AMBULANCE SERVICE CRITICIZED AS INVESTIGATOR SHOWS LAXITY IN RESPONDING TO CALLS

Hospital Officer "Explains" Why Injured People Are Often Left Waiting For Long Periods While Attendants "He-Haw" Over Phone

— extent of the woman's injuries. He said the party was unable to state how badly the woman was hurt. The caller was informed that he would have to find out, Dr. Jarratt said. When the call came in the third time, this caller again informed the clerk that the woman was sick. Telling the person calling to call the city physician for that section, Dr. Jarratt said, no ambulance was sent. The woman who was seriously injured, after considerable time was lost in attempting to get an ambulance, was sent to the hospital in a cab.

Rehearse Cases
Last year a young woman who was suffering internally from what appeared to the layman to be acute indigestion and who lived on the same street but in a different block, if she had remained out of the hospital for another hour, according to hospital physicians, would have died of attempted self abortion, had not drastic methods been resorted to in obtaining an ambulance. Four or five calls were made at fifteen and twenty-minute intervals all to no avail. Callers were told to give the woman baking soda and other simple home remedies, all of which had already been administered without any apparent effect. Finally a call was placed in which the caller threatened to report the failure of the department to send an ambulance if there was not one there in twenty minutes. The ambulance arrived in ten minutes.

Many Complaints
Many complaints have been registered of the failure of the city health department to dispatch ambulances to Negro sections. Questions as to the section of the city from which the call comes, whether the injured person can walk, how badly they are hurt, how long it has been since they got hurt, if a doctor has been called or home remedies used and many others are often asked and frequently the advice is to "send for a cab and bring them on down."

Dr. Jarratt said the ambulance was called three times and each time the call came in differently. The party who first called, he said, told the clerk that the woman was sick, upon which information they were told to call the city doctor in that section. The next time the call came in, it was reported that the woman had been injured in a fall. The clerk asked the caller as to the

extent of the woman's injuries. He said the party was unable to state how badly the woman was hurt. The caller was informed that he would have to find out, Dr. Jarratt said. When the call came in the third time, this caller again informed the clerk that the woman was sick. Telling the person calling to call the city physician for that section, Dr. Jarratt said, no ambulance was sent. The woman who was seriously injured, after considerable time was lost in attempting to get an ambulance, was sent to the hospital in a cab.

available.

Asked if he considered the fact that persons calling the ambulance were not at all times cognizant of the facts in the case and could not, being laymen, judge as to the extent of a person's injuries, Dr. Jarratt pointed out that many times when an auto accident occurred, many times when there was no one hurt, someone on seeing the crash rushed to the telephone and called the ambulance. A useless trip is thereby occasioned when, on many occasions, the ambulance could have been serving in a case where a real emergency existed.

When persons are sick callers are always referred to the city physician for the section from which the call comes, said Dr. Jarratt. "The city pays \$18,000 a year to their city physicians who are supposed to look after indigent persons who become ill in their sections and are not able to pay the fee for a private physician," said Dr. Jarratt.

It was also revealed in the interview that at the time this incident happened the city had on duty only one ambulance during the day time. There are usually two ambulances on duty during the day and one during the night; but at present one of the drivers is on vacation leaving only two on duty—one at night and the other in the day. This practice is kept up until all three men have had their vacations.

Citizens point out that it is a hard enough job to get out the city ambulance, even when they are all on duty; but to get out the city physician in the late hours of the night and the wee hours of the morning would prove a more difficult problem.

**CANNOT COMPEL
HIM TO ATTEND
WITH NEGROES?**

Journal of the
**Only Afro-Americans
Singled Out In
State Law**

17-32
CURRITUCK CO., Va.—Whether they want him or not the people of Currituck County will have to allow a boy here to attend the white school, since a decision of the Attorney General holds that a Filipino or the children of Filipino and white parents cannot be denied admission to a white school or be compelled to attend the separate institution for Negroes.

Some years ago, a woman here

became the wife of a Filipino in Portsmouth and the mother to a son. The father died and the mother, with her offspring, came back to live among her people. The son grew up to be dark like its father, and with his coming to school age, has created a furore over his admittance to school.

His mother and her people insisted that he be admitted to the white school and the white parents quite as insistently objected; the county superintendent therefore, notified the state superintendent of public instruction of the state of affairs, and the superintendent asked the attorney general for an opinion.

Assistant Attorney General Seawell wrote:

"There is no question...the State of North Carolina is bound to furnish educational facilities for the boy...the law does not exclude a person of Filipino descent from the Negro schools, but where is the law which compels such a person to attend a Negro school?"

Because exclusion from white schools is intended to apply to persons of Negro descent only, Mr. Seawell found no authority of law for the exclusion of a person of Filipino extraction.

Filipinos are not considered members of the Negro race; they belong to the Malayan or brown race, with a mixture in spots with white and yellow races. In cities where Negroes and Filipinos have become parents, their children are required to attend the Negro schools.

Negro Reporter Victim of S.P. Discrimination

Daily Worker
RICHMOND, Va.—Josephus Simpson, local correspondent of the Associated Negro Press, reports that he was among the victims of the Socialist Party's program of discrimination against Negroes. At a recent political meeting addressed by Norman Thomas, former candidate of the Socialist Party for president of the United States, Simpson, along all other Negroes who attended the meeting, was compelled to sit apart from the white people.

In all meetings in the South, the Socialist Party, fulfilling its role of the agent of the boss ruling class, carried out this program of segregation.

OLD MARKET MERCHANTS AND

THE JIM CROW CELEBRATION

the plan
12-24-32
Richmond, Va.
It is almost inconceivable how business men during these lean days could be so thoughtless as to sponsor a jim crow celebration at the same time expect to boost their business. Either the Old Market merchants are out of tune with the tempers of the present-day Negroes or else they are indifferent and do not care to do business with them.

No self-respecting Negro will continue to patronize a single person who is even remotely responsible for the jim crow conduct of the Old Market celebration. It is the duty of every civic organization among Negroes to impress this fact upon the patrons of the Old Market and downtown business section and to use every legitimate effort to see that this insult to the Negroes of this city is properly rebuffed. If merchants prefer jim crow to a profitable business, then let them have their jim crow.

Discrimination - 1932

George Fleming, a Phi Beta Kappa student at the University of Wisconsin, was denied membership in a national speech fraternity because of his color. Fleming was one of the leading debaters of the institution.

KEEP FRAT COLOR LINE

DELTA SIGMA RHO EXCLUDES BY VOTES OF SOUTHERN MINORITY - NORTHERN ARMY WITHDRAW

Madison, Wis., Feb., 18, 1932 — Because 13 or more negative votes will defeat any amendment to the constitution of Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary speech fraternity, Colored will be barred from membership in the future, just as they have for the past 25 years.

Last May the University of Wisconsin chapter tried to initiate G. James Fleming, but found that it was not permitted by the national body. This started a fight on the campus which was taken to the national convention in June when the amendment was introduced.

Only half of the negative votes came from Chapters in the South, declared Prof. Henry L. Ewbank, president of the national organization when he made the announcement.

The Daily Cardinal, university newspaper, has decried editorially that the next move is for the Wisconsin Chapter to withdraw from the national; and reports have it that Yale University and the University of Illinois are willing to withdraw.

A NOBLE EXPERIMENT

In last Sunday's Journal appeared an article on the Negro Social Center. There is something new to the Milwaukee Negro. When did the Milwaukee Negro ask for such a center? In fact, who asked for it? Why should there be a Negro Social Center? Are we not all American citizens, subject to the same laws and regulations as other human beings? It appears to us that this so-called Negro Social Center is another of those noble experiments. It seems that the Negro has to be the subject for every experimentation under the sun, especially those experiments that have no good ultimate results. He is experimented upon in our medical colleges and now it appears that Milwaukee State Teachers College has discovered a noble experiment for their students. Is that the reason why the creation of the so-called social center to provide an opening for the students to get their practice.

A few years ago two brilliant Negro medical students were requested to withdraw from the Marquette Medical School for reasons that have not yet been clearly explainable to us. Yet hundreds of Negroes attend the medical clinics subject to student experimentation. We wonder if Negro students could go into a settlement not of their own race and make use of their children

for experimental purposes. In the end what is to be gained by those who have been experimented upon? Let us use reason; assuming that they have been prepared for a certain position such as a stenographer, bookkeeper, mechanic or any of those common positions. What are they going to do with it after they obtain it? We so understand that the slogan of the National Urban League is "Give us not alms but opportunity." Since when has she changed her slogan to become a charity-seeking organization? In our way of thinking it would be far better that instead of the Milwaukee Urban League resorting to charity, it would use its influence of business and professional women efforts toward convincing those of whom would give charity to open up the doors of opportunity to industry to many Negroes here who would much prefer

job than a place of recreation among their own people. The Negro, like all other human beings, dislikes to be an object of charity. He prefers an opportunity that will make him a respectable and independent citizen. The Japanese today wouldn't have ever been such a powerful nation as they are if they had remained just among themselves and worked out their own welfare, but Japan sent her students to all of the great universities in the world to mingle with the other races and other nations and secure all of those things that go to make a civilized people. Today she has all of the nations in the world almost trembling at her feet.

The Negro is not asking social equality, but an equal opportunity. It may be noted that the Urban League Secretary, on one hand, according to last Sunday's Journal, remarked that the Negro does not want segregation, but actions speak louder than words. He is advocating a Negro Social Center. There was a protest made last summer by a number of influential individuals and ministers against the creation of a Negro Social Center. We are wondering whether or not the figures as given in last Sunday's Journal as to the number of

organizations using the so-called Negro Social Center was not made for the purpose of showing the whites of the city that the Negroes are really anxious and proud of a jim-crow center. In other words, the Urban League Secretary said, "We don't want segregation, but we must want to be by ourselves." Even though the Jewish center was given to the Negro outright, would we have anything for which we could be proud? Would it be any inspiration to the Negro boy or girl to have charity bestowed upon them in this manner? We contend that as always been the weakness of the Negro to expect charity instead of by his own head and hand he should labor to build wonderful structures for which he may

rock and feel proud

"Y" Girls Attack Discrimination By Hotels

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—(ANP)—A frontal assault on hotel discrimination was made here last week when two members of the Chicago delegation to the mid-winter conference of business and professional women of the Young Women's Christian Association were denied accommodations at the Hotel Martin.

The two girls who were denied accommodations were Miss Ruth Tolmaire and Miss Olena B. Marshall, who represented the South Parkway branch of Chicago. Miss Tolmaire is president of the Chicago Women's Commercial Club and Miss Marshall, publicity director.

Miss Tolmaire and Miss Marshall brought to the attention of the conference officials the humiliating practice of hotels in cities where such meetings are held and made a strong plea that the issue of hotel discrimination be threshed out. They received the wholehearted support of the Chicago delegation and a recommendation presented by them was adopted with an uproar of applause.

Y.W. JIM CROWS CHICAGO GIRLS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Refusal of the Hotel Martin here to provide accommodations for two colored members of the Chicago delegation to the mid-winter conference of business and professional women of the Y.W.C.A., brought forth a resolution of condemnation from the 385 girls present.

The two girls' denied accommodations were Miss Ruth Tolmaire and Miss Olena B. Marshall, president of the South Parkway branch "Y". Miss Tolmaire, president of the Chicago Women's Commercial Club, and Miss Marshall, publicity director, brought the discrimination to the attention of the conference and the following resolution was adopted:

"In order that the business and professional women's department of the Young Women's Christian Association maintain its standards of equal relationship among its members, the Chicago delegation wishes to recommend to future mid-winter conference committees that they take into consideration that colored delegates attend all conferences, and that they make sure these girls be accommodated with other delegates without discrimination."

HONORARY FRAT COLOR BAN VOTE NOT SECTIONAL

Northern And Western Chapters Join Those In South

MADISON, Wis.—A new angle of the fight which has been waged since last May to change the constitution of Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary speech fraternity, so as to permit local chapters to elect Negroes was brought to light here last week, when the way the colleges and universities voted was made public by H. L. Ewbank, white, professor at the University of Wisconsin and president of the fraternity.

The fight started when the local chapter of Delta Sigma Rho found that it could not carry through its desire to elect to membership G. James Fleming, a member of the university's debating team, a winner of the oratorical contest, and who was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and to Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity. The constitution declared that "no Negro, regardless of his other accomplishments" may be a member.

Yale Heads Fight

At the convention in June Yale introduced the amendment to lift the color bar, but when the sealed ballots were opened some weeks ago it was found that, although 41 out of the 61 chapters voted to change the constitution, 13 voted against it, and the constitution stipifies that a four-fifths majority is required to amend Article II, the article containing the Negro-banning clause. Thirteen were exactly enough to defeat it.

The chapters voting to continue barring Negroes are in institutions in all parts of the country, geographically; however, no southern chapter voted for the amendment.

Seven chapters did not vote at all; they are those at Columbia University, Amherst College, Harvard, Ohio State, University of Pennsylvania, Washington and Jefferson, at Lexington, Va., and West Virginia.

The Prejudiced Thirteen

Those who voted to keep the anti-Negro bar are University of Arizona; George Washington University, Washington, Pa.; University of Idaho; Iowa State College; the University of Kansas; University of Missouri; University of Oklahoma; University of Oregon; Pennsylvania State College; University of Texas; Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; and Washington State College.

The "Honor Roll"

The 41 chapters which voted for the amendment to permit the election of Negroes and the states in which they are located, are as follows:

Albion (Mich.), Allegheny (Pa.), Bates (Me.), Beloit (Wis.), Brown (R. I.), the University of California, Cal-ten (Minn.), Colgate (N. Y.), DePauw (Ind.), Elmira (N. Y.), the University of Illinois, Iowa State Teachers' College, Iowa State University, Knox (Ill.), Marquette (Wis.), the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, Mt. Holyoke (Mass.), the University of Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon State College, the University of Pittsburgh, Pomona (Cal.), Princeton (N. J.), the University of Southern California, Stanford (Cal.), Swarthmore (Pa.), Syracuse (N. Y.), the University of Washington, Wesleyan (Conn.), Western Reserve (Ohio), Whitman (Wash.), the University of Wisconsin, Wooster (Ohio), and Yale (Conn.).

Non-Vote of Penna., Columbia, Harvard, Ohio, Helps Oratorical Frat Keep Color Bar

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—How the 41 chapters of Delta Sigma Rho voted in the recent poll which was to decide whether the honorary speech fraternity would amend its constitution and admit Negroes, has just been made public by Prof. H. L. Ewbank, national president of the organization and instructor of speech at the University of Wisconsin here. It will be recalled that because the constitution declares that a four-fifths majority is needed to ratify an amendment the recent campaign failed when 13 chapters voted in the negative, just enough to defeat the amendment. Forty-one voted for it, and seven chapters did not vote at all.

The action which put the amendment before the last convention began at the University of Wisconsin when the local chapter could not elect James Fleming, of the class of '31, to membership although he had been active in debate and oratory on the campus. The Wisconsin chapter, joined by Yale and other institutions, fought the "jim-crow" barrier.

The chapters voting to keep the anti-Negro bar are those at the University of Arizona, George Washington University, the University of Idaho, Iowa State College, the University of Kansas, the University of Missouri, the University of Oklahoma, the University of Oregon, Pennsylvania State, the University of Texas, Washington and Lee, Washington State University, and West Virginia.

Among the seven not voting were Amherst, Columbia, Harvard, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Washington and Jefferson.

The 41 colleges and universities voting in favor of the amendment were: Albion, Allegheny, Bates, Beloit, Brown, the University of California, Carleton, Colgate, the University of Colorado, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Depauw, Elmira, Hamilton, the University of Illinois, Iowa State Teachers' College, Iowa State University, Knox, Marquette, the University of Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon State, the University of Pittsburgh, Pomona, Princeton, the University of Southern California, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, the University of Washington, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Whitman, the University of Wisconsin, Wooster and Yale.

Forty-One Colleges Vote to Break Down Color Barrier; 13 Vote to Uphold it; 7 Colleges, Led by Harvard, Amherst, Washington and Jefferson, Refuse to Vote to Give Four-fifths Majority Needed to Change Constitution. George Washington, Penn State, West Virginia State also Vote with Crackers.

Southern Colleges Lead Move To Bar Negroes From Frat

gon, Pennsylvania State College, University of Texas, Washington and Lee University, and Washington State College.

MADISON, Wis., Apr. 7.—How the

chapters of Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary speech fraternity, voted in the recent poll to amend the constitution so as to permit Negroes to become members, has just been disclosed by Prof. H. L. Ewbank, of the University of Wisconsin, president of the fraternity.

It will be recalled that last spring the University of Wisconsin chapter found its hands tied when it sought to elect George James Fleming, varsity debater and member of Phi Beta Kappa to membership. Considerable sentiment was aroused throughout the state against an honorary fraternity, which draws the color line, and the college press continued it.

As a result, at the June convention, the amendment was introduced by Yale, and a few weeks ago the sealed ballots were opened and the amendment declared defeated because the constitution stipifies that a four-fifths majority is required to amend any provision of Article Two, the article in which the anti-Negro clause appears. Exactly thirteen chapters voted against the amendment—just enough to defeat it. Forty-one voted for it.

Seven chapters did not vote; they are Amherst, Columbia, Harvard, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Washington and Jefferson, and West Virginia.

Those colleges and universities voting to maintain the Negro bar are quite distributed over the country, and are as follows: Arizona, George Washington, Idaho, Iowa State College, the University of Kansas, University of Missouri, University of Oklahoma, University of Ore-

The 41 chapters who would admit Negroes and save the fraternity from being again called the "honorary windbag" society as it has been dubbed by the Cardinal, University of Wisconsin daily, are as follows:

Albion, Allegheny, Bates, Beloit, Brown, the University of California, Carleton, Colgate, the University of Colorado, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Depauw, Elmira, Hamilton, the University of Illinois, Iowa State Teachers' College, Iowa State University, Knox, Marquette, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, Mt. Holyoke, the University of Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio Wesleyan, Oregon State, the University of Pittsburgh, Pomona, Princeton, the University of Southern California, Stanford, Swarthmore, the University of Washington, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Whitman, the University of Wisconsin, Wooster, and Yale.

No southern college voted to lift